

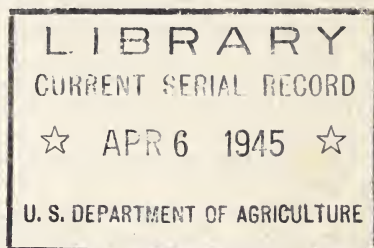
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Report  
of the Chief of the Agricultural  
Adjustment Agency

1944



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREWORD

Success achieved by AAA committeemen in handling difficult tasks assigned them during 1944 has strengthened the confidence of farmers in the efficiency of an elected farmer-committeemen system. Handling these wartime jobs has demonstrated that farmers working together can overcome difficulties which individually they could not hope to solve.

Farmers have come a long way since 1933, when the first AAA program started. Those early days of unmanageable crop surpluses, empty pocketbooks, depleted soil resources, and despairing people have given way to orderly production, high farm income, soil conservation, and better farm living.

When war broke, it found the economic status of the farmer greatly improved over that of those depression years. It found his land growing fertile under systems of good soil management. It found his worn-out machinery replaced, his buildings repaired, and his bins full of grain selling at fair prices. It found farmers cooperating under Nation-wide programs to supply all the food and fiber available markets could take.

To expand production to meet war needs became a matter for continued joint action by farmers, through their own Nation-wide organization of elected farmer-committeemen.

Today the whole Nation acclaims farmers' wartime achievement; in response to national need, farm production is expanded far beyond the limits of peacetime imagination. The past year may go down in history as the high watermark of the greatest production of food and fiber by one country which the world has ever seen.

But all-out production during these war years, despite special emphasis on soil-conserving practices, has exacted a price. Increased acreage in soil-depleting crops has resulted in unbalanced crop rotations and decreased permanent land cover—a net loss in soil fertility.

While this loss is not yet evident in total production, continued drains on limited soil resources cannot fail to reduce yields. Our best safeguard against future scarcity is extended conservation of our land.

As the Nation approaches peace, agriculture faces its problems of reconversion. To meet this new, but probably not very different, challenge, farmers and Government must constantly study developments, reexamine programs, call on their experience in adapting policies to fit current demands.

Whatever the future may hold, farmers have this assurance, put to the test and proved true in peace and in war: Bold, cooperative action spells success.

N. E. DODD, *Chief.*

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY,  
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1944.

Hon. MARVIN JONES,  
*War Food Administrator.*

DEAR MR. ADMINISTRATOR: Transmitted herewith is the eleventh report of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. DODD, *Chief.*

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## AAA IN 1944

The uncertainties that lie ahead for agriculture look less formidable when farmers reflect upon the invaluable experience they have gained in running farm programs during the past 11 years. They feel reassured that this know-how and this farmer-run organization will help agriculture avoid another post-war catastrophe.

AAA administration of its continuing programs of soil conservation and production goals was highly important during 1944. But the successful handling of AAA war-emergency jobs had prophetic significance. A short inventory of these suddenly assumed responsibilities, performed without fanfare, serves to measure the adaptability of AAA committeemen to meet any farm problem.

When supplies of corn for use in vital war industries ran short, AAA committeemen stepped in at the request of the War Food Administrator and explained the gravity of the shortage to farmers. Farmers responded and within a week a golden flood of corn was rolling to processors.



When milk production fell off because of rising production costs, AAA committees were called upon to handle an emergency program of dairy production payments direct to producers to offset the increased costs.

When protein meal for livestock feed became alarmingly scarce in many areas, AAA committees were assigned the job of helping to make a more equitable distribution among feeders and other users. Similar steps were taken with respect to feed wheat.

When market gluts developed for hogs and eggs, AAA committeemen cooperated with packers, marketing organizations, and Government agencies in easing marketing problems.

When it became evident that a part of the large 1943 potato crop could not be absorbed in normal consumption outlets, AAA committees did the field work of routing surplus potatoes into sugar-beet plants for dehydration and subsequent use for feed and industrial alcohol.

When the Office of Price Administration became alarmed over the issuance of gasoline for farm use, AAA committeemen were asked by OPA to draw upon their knowledge of local farm needs and to advise with local rationing boards.

Notwithstanding these and other new responsibilities, more soil- and water-conserving practices than ever before were carried out during 1944 under AAA-committeemen leadership. Preliminary reports from States indicate that the extent to which farmers are adopting practices is considerably in excess of provision for AAA assistance.

The 1944 production-goals campaign achieved striking success. As a result of advance planning, hard work, and favorable weather, farmers in 1944 were surpassing all food-production records. In the third year of their participation in global war, Americans ate better than during years of peace, and vast quantities of food were shared with our fighting allies and liberated peoples.

In the all-out programs of war food production, the county AAA office in each of the Nation's farming counties continued to be a focal point for farmers. It provided a central point for farmers to transact practically all their business relating to Government farm programs.

In addition to duties already mentioned, the committeemen and county personnel continued to handle Commodity Credit Corporation loans and other price-support activities on farm commodities; field administrative details under the sugar program; the issuance of certificates to insure equitable distribution of farm machinery, lumber, and other scarce materials and equipment; recommendations on applications for farm construction permits; and the distribution of Government-owned wheat for feed.

As the fiscal year ended, another new assignment appeared which undoubtedly will grow more important in months to come. This was AAA assistance in making surplus war property available to farm people at reasonable prices.

The administrative cost of carrying out responsibilities not only was reduced materially during 1943-44, but the experience and adaptability of AAA made it possible to operate new programs with much less expense than would have been required if new agencies had been set up.

As they ran their own farms and performed their AAA duties, the committeemen saw new problems ahead.

What would happen to farming and farm people after war demands slackened? Nearly all farmers had sharp personal recollections of the economic disaster which befell United States agriculture after World War I. They also knew that the high incomes of city wage earners this year were largely due to war production.

Even if the demand existed, how much longer could our soils produce at the all-out levels of recent years? While farmers have made special efforts to maintain soil fertility during the war, it is unavoidable that most farms will come out of the war with soil more depleted than when the war began. It would be foolhardy for the future welfare of both farmers and the Nation to neglect restoration and improvement of that fertility once the war emergency is past.

These important questions emerged in the summer of 1944 for thought—and ultimate action—by the Nation, by farmers, and by AAA and its farmer committeemen.

### COUNTY AAA OFFICE ACTIVITIES

The elected committeemen of AAA are the representatives of their neighbors in making effective the programs provided by Congress. At the same time they are the local administrative representatives of the executive branch of the Federal Government responsible to Congress for carrying out legislation.

Through these committeemen, the practical experience of farmers and the authority of the Federal Government are brought together to the benefit of the Nation and agriculture.

Legislation grants authority to elected committeemen to carry out certain farm programs. They have the local responsibility for seeing that the intent of Congress is carried out. They also have a responsibility to their neighbors to see that the programs are run in a practical manner to produce maximum results on the farms.

The recommendations of these men have been a source of new ideas for improving the program. Their day-to-day observations on the land, in all seasons, gives them keen judgment concerning the needs of the land in their own communities.

An active committeeman can never be paid fully for his time and effort devoted to the program. He is reimbursed financially on the basis of the time spent in discharging responsibilities. The time for which pay is received is in terms of whole or half days devoted entirely to program duties. Many other hours are spent voluntarily talking about the program in schools, local stores, on Sunday, in evening telephone calls, and in roadside conversations.

The wide variety of services performed by AAA committeemen and employees is reflected in the records of representative county offices. The activities of five county offices for a single month in 1944 are outlined below. There are some differences in local conditions, methods of reporting, and the calendar period covered.

Services consisting largely of the emergency assignments for the five counties are grouped in tabular form at the end of this section.

#### CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO

Canyon County, Idaho, in the Western Region, has 3,600 farms and 185,000 acres of cropland. Its agriculture is highly diversified, with

dairy cows on about 85 percent of the farms. The irrigated lands produce a wide variety of crops, which include commercial vegetables and vegetable seeds, orchard fruit, sugar beets, grain—mostly fed on the farm—hay, and pasture.

During the month of March 1944, AAA committeemen helped 1,310 farmers work out farm plans looking toward reaching the various production goals in the county.

Service calls handled at the office during the month totaled 4,300, including 2,888 on the dairy-feed program, 275 on AAA conservation program, 1,110 on special services, and 35 on miscellaneous matters.

Office employees checked and revised 1,500 farm maps to conform with 1944 farm-plan sheets in order to have correct data for later use in connection with the 1944 program. A total of 350 farmers completed the filing of applications for payment under the 1943 conservation program and 41 under the sugar program, and 292 farmers sought superphosphate fertilizer for use on pastures and haylands. Only about half of the requests could be met.

Committeemen liquidated five loans on the 1943-crop potatoes covering 25,530 hundredweight, and started liquidation on six other potato loans during the month.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY, NEBR.

Lincoln County, Nebr., in the North Central Region, has 1,900 farms, with 371,912 acres in cropland and 1,199,886 acres in range. More than 1,500 farms participate in the AAA program. About 50,000 acres are irrigated. Cattle raising is important in the county.

Crops grown include 3,500 acres of sugar beets, 150 acres of dry beans, 1,000 acres of potatoes, 200,000 acres of corn, 60,000 acres of wheat, 10,000 acres of barley, and 12,000 acres of legumes. From 8,000 to 10,000 acres are in summer fallow.

March 1944 was a period of program preparation in the county. District and county meetings were held to explain administrative responsibilities in connection with the war food program. Community committeemen then visited each farm and discussed with the operator plans for 1944 production and the conservation practices to be used during the year. Particularly emphasized under the 1944 AAA program were grazing practices, green-manure and winter cover crops, contouring intertilled crops, summer fallow, construction of waterways.

Committeemen also met with local machinery dealers and representatives of the Office of Price Administration during the month to discuss the rationing programs for farm machinery and nonhighway fuel.

Services performed for the Commodity Credit Corporation included the supervision of 150 grain bins, in which were stored 200,000 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of dry edible beans, and some corn.

Collections and renewal of notes, checking and filing of mortgages, and inspections were made in connection with 45 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans.

Of the 5,508 calls for service during the month, 3,843 were made in person, 750 by letter, and 915 by telephone.



## BEAUFORT COUNTY, N. C.

Beaufort County, N. C., in the East Central Region, is located on the Coastal Plain. It has about 3,260 farms, comprising 283,000 acres of farmland, of which 103,800 acres are cropland. Principal crops are corn, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, and small grains.

A total of 1,984 requests for service were made at the county office during January 1944. These included 1,587 made in person, 97 by letter, and 300 by telephone.

Tobacco production records were reviewed for 2,400 farms, adjustments were made in allotments on 541 farms, and listing sheets and allotment notices were prepared for 2,430 farms. Thirteen "new grower" tobacco allotments were considered and approved. Assistance was given 2,116 farmers in their 1944 production and conservation plans.

Applications for payment under the 1943 conservation program were submitted for 336 farms. Requests for approval of construction of farm ditches were filed by 47 farmers.

During the same month 549 farmers ordered 4,846 tons of limestone, 415 ordered 463 tons of superphosphate, 1,028 ordered fall delivery of 213,675 pounds of Austrian Winter field peas, 55 ordered 7,400 pounds of crimson clover, and 25 ordered 5,000 pounds of vetch for use in carrying out conservation practices.

## McLENNAN COUNTY, TEX.

McLennan County, Tex., in the Southern Region, has 4,903 farms, of which 4,489 are participating in the AAA program. Major crops produced on the 443,000 acres of cropland include cotton, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans, soybeans, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, and hay. Cattle- and hog-raising are also important enterprises.

During the month of August 1944, 35 requests for preliminary surveys for farm ponds to provide water for livestock were received by the county office, 22 of which were completed. Twenty-five tank dams, and 58,604 linear feet of terraces were checked as a conservation service; and 6 inspections were made to determine the rate of payment farmers could receive for eradicating destructive plants on pasture land.

Farmers received 7,600 pounds of Austrian Winter peas, 56,200 pounds of superphosphate, and 60,000 pounds of vetch for soil conservation practice use. They also ordered 540,000 pounds of Austrian Winter peas, 12 carloads of superphosphate, and 2 cars of vetch.

A total of 168 reports of performance were filed by farmers on winter cover crops and other soil-building practices. About 1,850 prints were made from aerial photographs for reporting program performance, and certification-of-need letters for the purchase of 15 surplus army trucks were given to three dealers.

The county committee met with representatives of other Federal agencies to discuss the county's winter cover crop goal, following up with eight meetings of community committeemen; and for 3 days held instruction meetings of community committeemen on goals and conservation practices.

Members of the county committee on invitation addressed the Chamber of Commerce at McGregor, the Exchange Club at Waco, and the Farmers and Businessmen's organization at the town of West.

Of the 4,805 calls for service reported by the county for the month, 3,370 were made in person and 1,435 by telephone.

#### LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.

Lycoming County, Pa., in the Northeast Region, has 2,794 farms, with 1,400 enrolled in the 1944 conservation program and 550 additional farms participating in other AAA activities. Of 112,553 acres of cropland, 22,475 are in corn, 16,592 in wheat, 35,641 in hay and forage, 2,960 in potatoes, 1,197 in vegetables, and 2,482 in fruit. Dairying and livestock raising also are important.

During the month of July, 775 requests for service were made to the county office. Of these, 225 related to the AAA program and the rest to emergency responsibilities of the county office.

By August, orders were placed for 5,286 tons of lime and 14,911 hundredweight of superphosphate; dairy production payments were made to about 900 farmers; and potato loans and purchases affecting 176 farmers were handled. During the first 6 months of the year, around 110,000 bushels of CCC feed wheat were purchased in the county.

Dairy production payments and other special services in the five AAA county offices are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Dairy production payments and special services in 5 AAA county offices in stated months*

Actions taken and assistance given	Canyon County, Idaho (Western Region) (March)	Lincoln County, Nebr. (North Central Region) (March)	Beaufort County, N. C. (East Central Region) (January)	McLennan County, Tex. (Southern Region) (August)	Lycoming County, Pa. (Northeast Region) (July)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Dairy payments to producers.....	2,888	713	9	1,100	900
Machinery and other rationing <sup>1</sup> .....	337	318	1,159	156	(?)
Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	370	2,600	497	125	(?)
Construction.....	57	49	30	308	(?)
Allocation of feeds.....	17	(?)	6	20	(?)
Information for selective service supplied through U. S. D. A. War Boards.....	89	(?)	1,181	250	(?)

<sup>1</sup> AAA county committees appointed and worked with farm machinery rationing and transportation committees.

<sup>2</sup> Activity reported, but not extent.

<sup>3</sup> Protein meals. Feed wheat distributed, but amount not reported.

#### CONSERVATION PROGRAM

##### *AAA committeemen—*

*... reported conservation needs of their counties, recommended practices and types of assistance, supervised the distribution of conservation materials, assisted in locating nearby sources of conservation materials, arranged for technical assistance and advice to farmers, reviewed reports by farmers on practices performed, certified applications for payment.*

The welfare of the United States is closely tied to the land. Our national health as well as our existence depends to a great extent upon the productivity of our soil. It is sound business for the Nation to assist farmers in conserving soil to assure ample food of good nutritious quality, fiber, and other raw materials for our people.

During the war emergency, farmers have gone "all out" to increase the output of food and vegetable oils. Despite greater application of conservation practices, the vastly increased demands upon the land have depleted it of more fertility than Nature and the special efforts of farmers could put back. This conservation debit has been willingly incurred to get the largest agricultural production in history.

But the day of accounting approaches. The debit must be erased and new credit established. Although average national yields continued high in 1944, many individual farmers have experienced reduced yields on lands too long out of normal rotation. The combined acreage of corn and soybeans—two major soil-depleting crops—has increased in the 10 North Central States from 50,355,000 in 1940 to 67,153,000 acres in 1944. Farmers in 9 Southern States practically doubled the acreage of another soil-depleting crop, peanuts, between 1940 and 1944. Steps must be taken soon to restore the fertility lost in expanding the production of soil-depleting crops to meet war requirements.

Since the soil has been depleted in the national interest, the public has an obligation to assist in replenishing the soil. One way in which the public meets this obligation is through national programs authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, and made available to farmers through the AAA. The public does not bear the entire cost of the AAA conservation program, however. This assistance represents only part of the actual cost to farmers for carrying out approved practices on their land. A check of all practices carried out on farms reveals that such assistance stimulates the carrying out of many additional practices without the use of public funds.

Aside from the growing urgency to replenish soil fertility lost during the war, farmers and the rest of the Nation have an interest in soil conservation as a means of obtaining maximum production with minimum effort. Better care of our soil means more efficient production for farmers, more food and fiber for the Nation, at less cost to consumers.

If conservation measures are neglected or postponed, erosion and depletion problems which could be prevented or solved now at moderate cost will require large expenditures of public and private moneys for rehabilitation later.

**Current Programs.**—The 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program stressed practices which contributed to maintaining and increasing production while encouraging soil conservation. Since farming conditions vary widely among States and counties, local AAA and technical advisory committees were permitted maximum discretion in choosing practices for State and county programs.

During 1943, some 60 different soil- and range-building practices were carried out under the agricultural conservation program on more than 3,650,000 farms. Preliminary surveys indicate that more practices will be carried out in 1944 than for any prior year. Total aid to farmers and range land operators in the form of assistance for completed conservation practices under the 1944 program is indicated at \$287,500,000, compared with \$215,242,000 in 1943, \$168,364,000 in 1942, and \$60,732,000 in 1936.



It is significant to compare the increase in AAA payments for soil-building practices with steadily increasing crop yields as shown in Table 2. For the Nation as a whole, crop yields during the war years have averaged more than one-fourth higher than the 1923-32 average. The following table tells the story:

TABLE 2.—*Volume of agricultural production, crop yields per acre, and AAA soil-building payments, in the United States, 1936-44*

Year	Index of total volume of agricultural production (1923-32=100 <sup>1</sup> )	Index of crop yields per acre <sup>2</sup> (1923-32=100)	AAA payments for soil-building practices <sup>3</sup>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
1936.....	95	87	59
1937.....	107	118	88
1938.....	104	114	92
1939.....	108	115	114
1940.....	112	120	114
1941.....	115	122	121
1942.....	126	136	166
1943.....	131	124	213
1944 <sup>4</sup> .....	133	130	286

<sup>1</sup> Official published indexes are based on 1935-39=100. The indexes shown here are simple conversions to 1923-32=100.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1936 the highest index of crop yields per acre was 109 in 1920, using the 1923-32 base.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes naval stores payments and payments in Insular Region.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

The program is flexible and can be adjusted to current needs. Practices are recommended by a technical committee composed of representatives of the AAA, State and Federal agricultural agencies operating within the State. Practices, rates of payment, farm allowances, and other details of the program are recommended by the State AAA committee and submitted for approval to the national AAA office.

**Accomplishments.**—Conservation practices <sup>1</sup> during the past year not only increased yields and farm income, but they restored vital minerals to the soil which in turn benefited human beings and animals in the foods consumed. Limestone and superphosphate applications enriched the soil; nitrogen was returned to the soil by the planting of legumes.

Reports indicate that the addition of 1 ton of 18-percent superphosphate can increase forage more than 5 tons per acre; proper liming can increase forage by the full equivalent of 2 bushels of corn per acre. In Idaho, an increase of almost 100 bushels per acre of potatoes was harvested from 5 acres where sweetclover was turned under than from the rest of the field which received no green manure.

Along with the use of cover crops, the practice of contour farming—cultivating on the level with curved rows around the slope instead of in straight rows up and down the slope—is carried out to prevent erosion. This practice, which also conserves water by trapping it in the furrows, has increased corn yields in the North Central States from 5 to 12 bushels per acre and cotton yields in the Southern States by as much as 29 pounds per acre. Soil saved by contouring varies from 1.5 to 126 tons per acre each year. Terracing and stripcropping are encouraged by AAA on steeper slopes, in areas of heavy rainfall, and on easily erodible soils.

Protected summer fallow is used mainly on the Great Plains, to conserve moisture and protect land from wind and water erosion.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed statistics on extent of practices carried out in 1943 are listed in table 7, pp. 26-38.

Reports from 19 Western States show an average increase of 9.57 bushels of wheat per acre following protected summer fallow, compared with yields on land subject to continuous cropping. Range practices in the West include artificial reseeding, development of water supplies, eradication of noxious plants, water-spreading measures to divert run-off water and prevent erosion, and other improvement practices such as rotation grazing, natural reseeding through deferred grazing, and proper fencing to distribute stock uniformly.

By proper management of grazing lands, a ranch in New Mexico increased forage production 20 percent. Mowing pastures increased the grazing capacity on 200 farms in East Texas from 25 to 100 percent.

To meet a threatened shortage of legume and grass seeds, Congress appropriated a supplemental fund of \$12,500,000 to be used under the 1944 agricultural conservation program to encourage the harvesting of these seeds. This enabled the AAA to increase the acreage payments under its practice for harvesting specified legume and grass seeds, and to make additional "poundage" payments on the most critically needed seeds—red clover, alsike, and alfalfa.

### PRODUCTION GOALS

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . helped set State and county crop and livestock goals, made farm-to-farm canvass informing farmers of these goals, assisted farmers in filling out farm plans indicating their production intentions and conservation practices to be carried out on individual farms.*

The wartime expansion in farm production, particularly in "war" commodities such as soybeans, peanuts, eggs, and meat, was not just an accident. It would be almost impossible for 6 million farm operators to make independent decisions which would produce a balanced output of commodities.

Production goals, based on over-all requirements, have been set up and followed by farmers during the last 3 years. AAA farmer committeemen, numbering 113,000, served in the Nation-wide action organization to translate the goals into production guides for each individual farm.

As the first step in establishing 1944 goals, the War Food Administration began early in 1943 to collect estimates of 1944 requirements for the armed forces, United States civilians, lend-lease, and other exports. Balancing these requirements against an estimate of the Nation's farm production capacity, WFA suggested goals in late September, which were adjusted by farm leaders at State goals meetings. These final goals were taken to the country's 6 million farmers by AAA farmer committeemen.

Although farmers in 1943 had surpassed all their previous records for total food production, their sights were fixed even higher for 1944. The goals, with few exceptions, were set at levels which, with average weather and crop yields, would result in an output sufficient for war-time needs.

Principal emphasis was placed on direct food crops, on milk and eggs, and on legume and hay crop seeds. Large increases over 1943 were asked for soybeans, peanuts, dry beans, dry peas, and wheat. The feed-crop goals called for further shifts from lower-yielding to higher-yielding crops.



Heavy spring rains, and scarcities of labor and machinery forced farmers to lengthen their working day and they actually planted more acres than in 1943. The total land devoted to the 52 principal crops in 1944 amounted to 368.5 million acres, an expansion of 8 million acres over 1943.

After spring plantings, weather was generally favorable for growing and maturing. The whole farm family worked long hours to cultivate and harvest the crops. The production dividends from soil-building practices carried on during the past 8 years and from improved varieties of seeds were evident. By October 1, indications were that the total of 1944 crops would rank with that of 1942 as the greatest ever produced in this country. Crop yields per acre will probably be 30 percent above the 1923-32 average, compared with 24 percent in 1943.

With production of meat, milk, and eggs continuing at record or near-record levels, another "miracle of production" was in prospect for the American farmer. Total food production for the year was expected on October 1 to break all records—4½ percent above 1943 and 38 percent above the 1935-39 average.

Among individual commodities, these statistics stood out:

*Wheat*, 1,109 million bushels, compared with 836 million bushels produced last year—the largest wheat crop on record and the second billion-bushel crop in United States history; *corn*, 3,197 million bushels, surpassing the previous mark set in 1942 by 65 million bushels and only the fifth time corn production has exceeded 3 billion bushels; *oats*, 1,192 million bushels, 4 percent above last year's production and 16 percent more than the 1933-42 average; *grain sorghums*, 152 million bushels, 36 percent more than the previous record in 1941 and 132 percent more than the 1933-42 average; *tobacco*, 1,805 million pounds, the second largest production of record and only 4 percent below the previous record set in 1939; *soybeans*, 186 million bushels, 170 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average, although 5 percent less than the record crop of 196 million bushels in 1943; *peanuts* picked and threshed, 2,346 million pounds, 7 percent more than the 1943 crop and 75 percent more than the 1933-42 average; *dry beans*, 17 million bags of 100 pounds each, the fourth largest production of record although 4 million bags less than was harvested in 1943.

Total meat production in 1944 as of October 1 was expected to reach almost 25 billion pounds, another all-time record and about 2 percent over 1943 production; milk production, 118 billion pounds, about the same as in 1943; and egg production, more than 5 billion dozen, 4 percent more than in 1943. Production of meat and eggs in 1944 was expected to be about 50 percent higher than the 1935-39 average.

#### TOBACCO MARKETING QUOTAS

*AAA committeemen—*

*... established tobacco acreage allotments and "normal" yields, checked acreage on at least 5 percent of farms in tobacco counties, reviewed records of tobacco sales from allotment farms.*

Allotments and marketing quotas were in effect only for burley and flue-cured tobaccos during 1944.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture may proclaim marketing quotas for any basic

crop when the actual supply at the beginning of the marketing year is in excess of the reserve supply level specified by law.

A resolution by Congress, approved July 7, 1943, required a proclamation of marketing quotas on the 1944 crops of burley and flue-cured tobacco without regard to the actual reserve supply, in order to obtain maximum acreage for essential food production.

In a national referendum on July 21, 1943, growers of flue-cured tobacco voted 87.6 percent in favor of quotas for the 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops, and on October 23, 1943, burley tobacco producers voted 92.8 percent in favor of quotas for these 3 years. Marketing quotas on any crop require the approval of at least two-thirds of the eligible producers voting.

Any burley or flue-cured tobacco marketed in excess of the individual farm's marketing quota—the actual production from the farm's acreage allotment—is subject to a marketing penalty of 10 cents per pound.

In a resolution approved March 31, 1944, Congress provided for extension of marketing quotas to the 1945 and 1946 crops of burley and flue-cured tobaccos without regard to the reserve supply and for a minimum acreage allotment for burley tobacco in 1944 of 1 acre or 25 percent of the cropland, whichever is smaller, for all farms having a burley tobacco acreage allotment in 1943.

In line with a policy of adjusting supply to meet existing demand, individual farm marketing quotas for both burley and flue-cured tobaccos for 1944 were increased by 20 percent above the 1943 quota. In previous years, quotas on these two crops had been increased up to 15 percent above original quotas. These increases were deemed necessary to bring production more nearly in line with the present high rate of consumption.

### COMMODITY LOAN PROGRAMS

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . approved loan applications; prepared loan and liquidation papers; approved storage facilities; inspected and sampled stored commodities; supervised the erection, maintenance, and sale of storage bins.*

Commodity loans, together with Government purchases, provide a floor for prices to assure a fair return to producers. The availability of these loans, financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, helped to stimulate production and aided producers to adjust crop movement to transportation and marketing conditions, thereby avoiding crop waste.

Loans were available to producers during 1944 on barley, corn, cotton, dry beans and peas, flaxseed, grain sorghums, hay and pasture seeds, naval stores (turpentine and rosin), potatoes and sweetpotatoes, soybeans, wheat, rice, rye, and tobacco.

The level of price supports for various commodities under the 1944 program was governed to a considerable measure by statutory requirements. Section 8 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, requires that farm prices of the basic commodities (corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts for nuts) be supported by producer loans at 90 percent of parity in the case of all the basic commodities other than cotton and at 95 percent of parity for cotton.

Section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941, as amended (the so-called Steagall Amendment), requires that those commodities for which the Department has requested an expansion of production for war purposes and has made formal public announcement to that effect under the Steagall Amendment be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity or comparable price. Commodities covered by this provision are hogs, eggs, chickens (with the exception of those weighing less than 3 pounds and all broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas and dry beans of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, and flaxseed for oil, American Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and cured sweetpotatoes.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS

*AAA committeemen—*

*... received applications from producers for payments, verified evidence of milk and butterfat sales, issued sight drafts as payment.*

Greater production of milk was a major objective of the war food program. Farmers increased milk production in 1942 to an all-time high of 119.2 billion pounds. In late summer of 1943 production began to fall off as costs increased. To offset these rising costs without increasing the price of milk, the War Food Administration initiated a program of dairy production payments. Field administration of the program was assigned to AAA.

AAA county offices make payments directly to producers by Commodity Credit Corporation draft, upon receiving satisfactory evidence of the amount of milk and butterfat delivered for sale.

Up to August 31, 1944, applications had been approved and payment drafts certified in the amount of \$222,862,000. This amount covered the sales by about 1¾ million dairy farmers during the period October 1943 through June 1944, which consisted of 44,969,000,000 pounds of whole milk, and 531,064,000 pounds of butterfat.

Although started late in the year, the 1943 payments enabled dairy farmers to halt the slump in output and obtained a total production for the year only slightly less than the 1942 record.

Production in the first half of 1944 exceeded production in the corresponding period in 1943.

(For a detailed report on the dairy production payments see tables 11 and 12, pages 44, 45.)

#### SUPPORT PURCHASE PROGRAMS

*AAA committeemen—*

*... kept growers informed about program; arranged for buying, testing, and distributing seed; certified eligible seed; purchased seed and supervised storage; ... assisted in marketing fresh vegetables; recommended support prices for processing vegetables and certified canners and freezers to participate in program; ... in most price-support purchases, determined eligibility of producers; arranged for grading, storing, shipping.*

AAA assisted in the administration of several purchase programs designed to support prices of farm commodities.

Field operations of the cover-crop seed program were administered entirely by AAA. The program obtained seed for increased plantings



of cover crops in Southern States and assured seed growers fair returns. It resulted in the purchase of approximately 150 million pounds of the 1943 cover-crop seed, mostly in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Although no price-support program was in effect for fresh vegetables, aid was given farmers in moving temporary surpluses into consumption channels through prompt reporting of surpluses by AAA committeemen, coordinated with activities of other agencies and trade groups.

Under the processing vegetable program, support prices to growers were available through grower-processor contracts. Cannery who offered growers these written contracts at support prices were certified by AAA committees. The certified cannery was eligible then to accept the Government's open offer to buy the canned foods at specified floor prices, thus obtaining financial protection for himself in the event price declines found him with large inventories on hand.

### SUGAR PROGRAM

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . assisted growers in determining their farm goals, and acreage planted and harvested; determined eligibility for adjusted payments in case of crop failure, and growers' compliance with labor, wage, price, and soil-conservation requirements of the Sugar Act of 1937; prepared and certified applications for payment.*

Policies and practices of the sugar program are formulated by the Sugar Branch of the War Food Administration, and the program is administered locally by AAA committeemen. During the 1944 fiscal year, conditional payments (based on the total tonnage of commercially recoverable sugar) totaled almost 54 million dollars. Approximately 81,000 sugar beet and sugarcane producers participated in the program.

### CROP INSURANCE

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . collected premiums, inspected damaged fields and made crop-loss adjustments.*

AAA committeemen are the local representatives of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Since there was no insurance on 1944 crops, committeemen's activities in connection with this program during the year were limited to completing the work on insurance for 1943 and earlier crops.

### NAVAL STORES

The naval stores conservation program, administered by the AAA through the Forest Service, was in effect for the ninth year in 1944. More than 2,500 turpentine farmers in the Southern States participated in the 1944 program, about the same as in 1943. From the standpoint of production, these farmers represented about 85 percent of the total.

In view of a decline in rosin stocks from 1,650,000 barrels to less than 1,000,000 barrels during the year ended April 1, 1944, efforts were made to stimulate production. Because of labor and material

shortages, however, actual production for 1944 will total somewhat less than during the previous year.

### AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Aerial photographs covering more than 1,750,000 square miles and kept on file in county AAA offices were used again in 1944 to assist farmers in planning their production and conservation operations. This photography has proved to be an economical and accurate method of checking performance under AAA programs.

When the Nation was plunged into war, the immediate availability of AAA aerial photographs to the military contributed greatly to speeding the prosecution of the war. During the past year, AAA aerial photographic laboratories aided the war program by continuing to utilize the greater part of their precision photographic equipment and highly trained personnel in work for the War and Navy Departments. Reproductions from AAA and other aerial negatives were furnished, and numerous special projects completed. These projects included the compilation of specialized photo-maps for target objectives, bomber navigation, and glider training, and tri-metron indexing for subsequent chart compilation.

Aerial photographs and photo-maps were furnished to other Federal agencies for locating deposits of vital minerals and oils, relocating highways, forest surveys, compiling maps and charts, sample census work, and numerous other uses.

### INSULAR REGION PROGRAM

The 1944 AAA program in the Insular Region (Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) emphasized practices falling into five general classes: (1) Planting crops which conserve and improve the soil, (2) conservation and improvement of grazing land, (3) cultivation practices which prevent erosion, (4) control of run-off water, and (5) application of soil-improving materials.

While improved supply conditions and more adequate shipping have lessened the acute need for food production for local consumption, Insular farmers were still urged to produce food. This is no longer the principal goal, as it was in 1943. In Puerto Rico alone, farmers met the threat of reduced food imports by planting 248,500 acres to food crops under the 1943 agricultural conservation program, compared with 146,000 acres in 1942. In addition, over 60,000 acres of food crops were planted under the 1943-44 sugarcane program.

A total of 101,164 farmers, on 76,292 farms, participated in the 1943 AAA program, which also included tobacco acreage allotments in Puerto Rico and rice allotments in Hawaii.

Administration of the program in the Insular Region is carried out through State offices, which maintain year-round contact with farmers through field personnel. In developing the programs, provisions are first discussed fully with advisory committees consisting of farmers, representatives of farm organizations, and Governmental agencies.

During the war, each State office in the Insular Region has assisted in making equitable distribution of farm machinery and in Puerto Rico fertilizer to growers, and in obtaining critically needed supplies,



such as insecticides, wrapping materials, and containers. Insular offices made surveys to determine requirements for supplies which had to be imported.

### FARM MACHINERY

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . appointed and worked with farm machinery rationing committees which considered applications from farmers and issued purchase certificates, cooperated in programs for repair and exchange of used farm machinery and for custom use of machinery.*

Among the programs to help farmers overcome wartime production handicaps was the rationing of farm machinery.

Because the manufacture of farm machinery competes with guns, tanks, ships, and other war weapons for labor and raw materials, it became necessary early in the war for the War Production Board to establish manufacturing quotas for farm machinery based upon a past period of production.

Working with WPB in estimating demands and the allocation of available supplies was the War Food Administration's Office of Materials and Facilities. Regulations drawn up by Office of Materials and Facilities went to the States through the Special Services Section of AAA regional offices.

Local machinery needs were surveyed and distribution plans made by State AAA committees, cooperating with the farm-machinery industry, and county committees.

Decisions to determine the eligibility of individual farmers were made by the county machinery rationing committees after talks with applicants and a review of their farming operations and possible contributions to farm production. This committee was usually headed by a county committeeman, with two other farmers completing the membership.

Late in September 1944, rationing of all farm machinery except corn pickers was discontinued.

### OTHER RATIONING

*AAA committeemen—*

*. . . allocated scarce supplies and equipment, handled applications to convert steel-wheel tractors to rubber tires, advised local price and rationing boards, issued priority certificates for controlled hardware items.*

Other rationed or controlled supplies and machinery have been crawler-type tractors, certain stationary engines, electric motors, copper wire, lumber, and many hardware items such as small tools, fencing, and wiring. After a farmer's need for an item has been verified, a priority certificate is given him which he presents to his dealer as authorization to purchase the item. For certain items the applicant's application for a rating is filed with the War Production Board with a letter from the county AAA committee recommending approval of the application.

## CONSTRUCTION

### *AAA committeemen—*

*. . . reviewed applications and made recommendations for on-farm construction, promoted maintenance and repair of existing facilities, issued emergency construction approval to eligible farmers.*

Farmer applications for construction projects involving the use of critical materials and costing in excess of specified exemptions were subject to restrictions of the War Production Board. Such construction had to be approved by WPB, acting upon recommendations of State and county AAA committees.

## TRANSPORTATION

### *AAA committeemen—*

*. . . appointed farm transportation committees who assisted farmers in obtaining transportation facilities and developing cooperative plans to conserve farm transportation; upon request, made advisory recommendations to local war price and rationing boards and the Office of Defense Transportation.*

The procedure whereby AAA committees have reviewed farmers' applications for rationed items such as tires and farm trucks under jurisdiction of other agencies has speeded up decisions by those agencies on the applications. The county farm transportation committee, headed by a county AAA committeeman, usually included two other farmers, a trucker, and a farm-supply dealer.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### *AAA committeemen—*

*. . . cooperated in bond and scrap metal drives, certified applications for frozen-food lockers, issued certificates of release for fruits and berries which might be used for alcohol, certified farm applications to the Bureau of Mines for the use of explosives.*

Agriculture has cooperated with the Treasury Department in conducting war-bond drives; with the War Production Board in (1) collecting and shipping scrap iron and scrap salvage from farms for use in war industries and (2) building and maintaining home-storage facilities; in assisting in purchase of war-plant or training-camp sites; and in relocating displaced farm families.

## SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY

### *AAA committeemen—*

*. . . determine agricultural users with most urgent need for surplus trucks and issue certification letters to farmers or dealers, select eligible dealers to purchase machinery for farm use, aid in arranging for disposal of used consumer goods, certify areas for sale of new goods through farm cooperatives.*

As the war progresses, much material used by the armed forces of the types needed by civilians becomes "surplus." The problem is not only one of disposal, but also one of distribution in areas where the need is most critical.

For such items as surplus army trucks, machinery, hardware, and miscellaneous tools and equipment which are suitable for farm use, AAA committees cooperate with the Office of Materials and Facilities and the surplus disposal agencies in seeing that surplus goods reach areas of need. Community auction sales are held to dispose of surplus used miscellaneous consumer goods. New consumer goods are sold through farm cooperatives and other established wholesale organizations after AAA State committees certify that the material for sale is needed by farmers in the territory served by the outlets.

### CORN-FOR-WAR PROGRAM

*AAA committeemen—*

*... helped plan the drive, prepared and distributed information to radio stations and newspapers, canvassed farmers for corn pledges, executed corn contracts, and facilitated shelling and delivery of corn to elevators.*

Perhaps the outstanding emergency assignment made to AAA committeemen during the past year was the "corn-for-war" purchase program undertaken in the spring of 1944 at the request of the War Department and the War Production Board.

Two emergency set-aside orders had failed to obtain sufficient corn to keep war-essential corn refineries operating. Between January and March, receipts of corn at elevators had dropped from 10 million bushels to 2½ million bushels a week, and by April, despite the set-aside orders, the flow of corn to processors came to a virtual standstill. Most corn processing plants, including the largest in the world at Argo, Ill., were forced to shut down, and the others had to curtail operations.

The situation was particularly alarming because the refineries were processing corn for materials vital to the prosecution of the war—explosives, core-binders for casting metals for warplane engines and machinery, waterproof coatings, fiberboard containers, penicillin and sulfa drugs, sirups for K-rations, butyl alcohol for rubber to go into gasoline tanks for airplanes, and scores of others.

Under a War Food Administration order, effective April 25, the Commodity Credit Corporation was made the sole buyer of corn for 60 days in 125 designated heavy corn-producing counties of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana. Free shelling and transportation services were offered by WFA as an added inducement for farmers to sell corn not needed for feed at a time when they were extra busy with farm work delayed by a late season.

Meetings were held at which AAA county and community committeemen laid plans for a vigorous corn drive. The farm-to-farm canvass that followed was accompanied by radio broadcasts and newspaper and magazine articles about the program, as well as addresses by AAA committeemen before public meetings and forums. The Army cooperated by sending speakers and combat films into the 125 counties to explain the uses and urgent need for corn in war production.

Approximately 72 million bushels of corn were delivered or placed under contract during the campaign. This was enough to carry



processors through until the new crop became available. A survey conducted shortly after the campaign began showed that 99 percent of the farmers in the purchase area knew of the program, and most of them understood that the corn was to be used for industrial war purposes.

The success of this emergency war program was fresh proof of the effectiveness of the farmer-committeemen organization in obtaining the cooperation of farmers for accomplishing a difficult job.

### PROTEIN MEAL AND FEED DISTRIBUTION

*AAA committeemen—*

*... appointed feed advisory committees and with their help determined the needs of feed users, handled allocation and supervised distribution of feed supplies.*

Serious shortages of protein meals developed late in 1943. Following public hearings, WFA took several steps designed to obtain a more equitable distribution of available supplies.

Feed manufacturers were limited in the amounts of protein meal they could use in mixed feeds, and provision was made for setting aside 20 percent of the total production of all processors for directed distribution by the Government to States. Meal allocations to States were based on past consumption, on shifts in livestock, changes in feeding habits, and availability of feed.

Set-aside meal was distributed to farmers through certificates issued by county AAA committees. Cooperating with AAA in obtaining an orderly flow of meal to points of need were local feed advisory committees, made up of representatives of the feed industry.

Altogether, 6,080,000 tons of oilseed meal were available for distribution in 1944. Directed distribution went far in curtailing black market dealings in protein meal and did much to prevent the development of surplus and deficit situations.

State "turn-backs" of set-aside meal in March 1944 gave evidence that the protein situation had eased materially, and by April, the worst of the problem was over. By July, meal was being offered to some buyers in quantities they could not handle because they already had on hand maximum 60-day supplies. WFA officials aimed to return complete feed distribution to the industry as soon as possible.

During the latter part of 1943 requests for wheat from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks exceeded the quantity available for feeding purposes, and orders had to be booked for future delivery.

On February 28, 1944, WFA inaugurated an allocation plan for distribution of feed wheat. Under the plan, a WFA feed committee determined the factors to be applied against the 1943 monthly average sales of mixers and dealers in establishing individual allocations. An allocation was made for distribution direct to feeders and to relieve emergency feed situations.

Feed mixers and dealers wanting feed wheat filed inventories of their 1943 operations with CCC regional offices. Feeder applications were submitted through county and State AAA committees.

From January 1 through September 30, 1944, over 182 million bushels of wheat were distributed to mixers, dealers, and feeders.

### POTATO DIVERSION PROGRAM

*AAA committeemen—*

*... informed growers about the program for dehydrating surplus potatoes, received applications from growers wishing to sell, supervised inspection of stocks offered for sale, arranged loading and shipping schedules and speeded movement of potatoes from farm to factory.*

Unprecedented yields from the late potato crop in the fall of 1943 brought annual production for this staple of the American dinner table to an all-time high. Partly because of the huge supplies and partly because of the large number of low-grade potatoes, it became evident that the usual markets would not take the entire supply.

In an emergency move to prevent potatoes from going to waste, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in addition to its loan program activities, enlisted the assistance of AAA in promoting a dehydration program. The end-product was utilized in the manufacture of industrial alcohol—a critical war-needed material—and as live-stock feed.

Nine sugar beet factories, seasonally idle, were brought into the program, along with one potato flour factory, one regular dehydrating plant, and apple drying plants, located in an area from New York and Pennsylvania west to Nebraska. Potatoes from 19 States were shipped to the plants.

A total of 9,700,000 bushels of potatoes, or about 2 percent of the total 1943 crop, was processed under the program, which yielded more than 35,000 tons of dried pulp—the equivalent of 1,200,000 bushels of corn—for livestock feed, and about 8,000 tons—the equivalent of 300,000 bushels of corn—for industrial alcohol.

Producers came out with no loss, and waste was reduced to a minimum.

### LIVESTOCK MARKETING

*AAA committeemen—*

*... assisted farmers, marketing agencies, and packers in efforts to spread marketings over more weeks than normal; advised farmers to market hogs at lighter weights; cooperated in the promotion of marketing-permit plans; issued slaughter permits.*

Marketing of the record crop of pigs saved in the spring of 1943 developed into a major problem the following winter and spring.

AAA representatives participated in fall meetings held throughout the Corn Belt under sponsorship of the War Food Administration to encourage orderly marketing. Committeemen took an active part in encouraging neighbors to plan their hog-feeding operations in such a way as to avoid the usual peak marketing season. Later, when gluts developed at major markets, AAA committeemen and other farmer and transportation representatives helped initiate marketing-permit plans.

The heaviest hog runs began in mid-October, and from then until mid-May the number of hogs slaughtered at 32 principal centers aggregated more than a million head a week. The peak was 1,489,746 head for the week ending January 29, a new slaughter record for one week.



County AAA committees issued WFA slaughter permits to farmers who slaughtered for sale as well as to commercial slaughterers. On November 17, 1943, restrictions were suspended on the farm slaughter of hogs and delivery of pork, and on May 26, 1944, all restrictions were removed on farm slaughter and deliveries of all other kinds of livestock.

Efforts were also made by AAA, in cooperation with other agencies, to encourage larger marketings of cattle during the summer of 1944 and thus alleviate the usual seasonal peak from September to December. With more cattle on farms than ever before in the Nation's history, there is still some danger of runs in excess of slaughter capacity. However, it is believed that the work done has lessened the probability of an emergency situation.

### COMMITTEEMAN ORGANIZATION

During 1943-44, the AAA program centered around 3,031 county agricultural conservation associations whose membership was made up of farmers who cooperated in the program. The 6½ million individuals who received AAA assistance operated or had an interest in the operation of approximately 89 percent of the Nation's cropland. These farmers, in annual AAA elections, named 9,093 county committeemen and 104,700 community committeemen. The county agricultural agent is an ex officio member of the county committee.

Committeemen are directly responsible to the neighbors who elect them. The electors have the opportunity to replace them each year. In the 1944 fiscal year, this election turn-over averaged 20 percent for county committeemen and 28 percent for community committeemen.

County committeemen averaged about 94 working days per year at an average rate of pay of \$5.75 per day. Community committeemen averaged 6.1 days service at an average of \$5.50 per day.

State AAA committees of from three to five farmers serve under appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State director of Agricultural Extension is an ex officio member of the State committee. Farmer fieldmen, appointed by the State committees, act as liaison representatives between State and county committees.

A national chief and division directors for each of the five mainland regions and an insular region serve in Washington. Regional divisions are as follows:

East Central Division—Charles D. Lewis, Director. States: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Northeast Division—A. W. Manchester, Director. States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

North Central Division—Leroy K. Smith, Director. States: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Southern Division—C. D. Walker, Director. States: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Western Division—G. F. Geissler, Director. States: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The Office of the Chief, George W. Mills, Assistant to the Chief, supervises program operations in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Other administrative divisions of AAA and their chiefs are: Division of Information, Willard H. Lamphere; Division of Fiscal Management, J. H. Walsh; Division of Personnel Management, John T. Whalen; Division of Service Operations, Paul R. Preston; and Budget Division, D. J. Scruggs.

# THE YEAR 1945

The job of AAA committeemen in 1945 promises to be even more important than in 1944. The possible lessening of demands for farm production will pose new problems in 1945. Farmers will need to watch their production carefully.

**Goals.**—Following submission of the national wheat and rye goals for consideration and approval by States, 1945 State goals were announced. These total 68.5 million acres for wheat and 2.5 million for rye. Farmers have been cautioned that wheat goals should be regarded as a maximum for 1945 plantings.

Other suggested national goals for 1944 sent to the States in early fall for approval are: Winter cover-crop seeds—75,000 acres for Austrian Winter peas, 142,000 for hairy vetch, 76,000 for common and Willamette vetch, 90,000 for crimson clover, and 100,000 for ryegrass; and dry peas, 450,000 acres. For cover-crop seeds and dry peas, suggested price supports accompanied the goals.

A production statement for 1945 winter vegetables was sent to States on June 8, but no specific acreage goals were recommended for the 17 vegetables included in the statement.

As goals are submitted to the States for consideration, AAA chairmen, as chairmen of the State War Boards, call joint meetings of State AAA committees and the War Boards for determination of the State goals. The total of these State goals becomes the national goal. Representatives of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, farm organizations, and others take part in the deliberations.

**Conservation.**—After production goals are set, county and community committeemen will call on their neighbors, explaining the goals applicable to the locality, as well as the conservation practice assistance available to farmers under the AAA program. The 1945 conservation program will place additional emphasis upon long-range practices for checking erosion and restoring to the soil fertility drained away by heavy cropping.

**Marketing Quotas.**—Proclamation was made on July 14, 1944, that, because of the national emergency, neither allotments nor marketing quotas would be in effect for the 1945 wheat crop.

\* \* \* \* \*

The American farmer can face the future with optimism. He has demonstrated his ability to produce food far beyond what was expected at the beginning of the war. High consumer income and demands have helped make his financial position on the average the strongest in history. He has the flexibility, through joint action, to respond to changing conditions certain to follow this war.

The tools are at hand in the AAA and related farm programs. A tested organization of farmer committeemen stands ready to use the tools.

True, several immediate problems are pressing for attention, including the serious one of restoring our soil to a safe level of fertility, on which the health, character, and material well-being of this country depend.

But the main balance sheet looks good for agriculture. Whether that balance stays good is for farmers to answer, as individuals and as a major group in the Nation's economy.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, totaled \$633,366,167.08 and were made for the purposes shown in the following tabulations:

Agricultural conservation program payments-----	\$397, 162, 411. 32
1944 program advances -----	\$37, 733, 979. 48
1943 program -----	348, 723, 336. 68
1942 and previous programs -----	10, 705, 095. 16
Parity program payments -----	162, 353, 371. 81
1942 crop parity -----	159, 864, 083. 12
1942 (1941 crop) and previous parity programs -----	2, 489, 288. 69
Production program payments (potatoes and truck crops) ----	29, 371, 003. 46
Total payments to producers (table 4) -----	588, 886, 786. 59
Payments and reimbursements under miscellaneous programs-----	—34, 741. 76
County association expenses for all programs administered by the AAA -----	31, 901, 938. 62
General administrative expenses in Washington, D. C., and the field for all programs administered by the AAA -----	12, 612, 183. 63
Total expenditures (table 3) -----	633, 366, 167. 08

The total of \$397,162,411.32 shown for the agricultural conservation program includes payments made under the range conservation program, the naval stores program, and advances for the purchase of conservation materials and services, which advances are deducted from payments earned by producers for their participation in the agricultural conservation program.

The above statement does not include payments to sugar-program participants under the Sugar Act of 1937.

TABLE 3.—Total expenditures by States during the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, inclusive

State	Amount	State	Amount
Washington, D. C.-----	\$2, 927, 987. 63	Nevada-----	\$353, 550. 00
Alabama-----	12, 145, 404. 27	New Hampshire-----	471, 973. 09
Alaska-----	10, 459. 09	New Jersey-----	2, 694, 055. 54
Arizona-----	1, 982, 036. 23	New Mexico-----	3, 893, 037. 65
Arkansas-----	13, 371, 540. 09	New York-----	9, 034, 146. 45
California-----	13, 470, 812. 07	North Carolina-----	14, 380, 877. 80
Colorado-----	7, 387, 205. 52	North Dakota-----	23, 055, 183. 68
Connecticut-----	1, 239, 248. 65	Ohio-----	22, 708, 656. 37
Delaware-----	874, 049. 02	Oklahoma-----	22, 742, 468. 26
Florida-----	4, 105, 797. 19	Oregon-----	6, 773, 362. 33
Georgia-----	12, 793, 745. 88	Pennsylvania-----	9, 854, 221. 48
Hawaii-----	82, 756. 34	Puerto Rico-----	1, 912, 218. 88
Idaho-----	9, 264, 239. 05	Rhode Island-----	183, 047. 12
Illinois-----	43, 315, 308. 75	South Carolina-----	9, 170, 394. 93
Indiana-----	22, 286, 099. 41	South Dakota-----	16, 867, 380. 85
Iowa-----	46, 768, 085. 99	Tennessee-----	10, 213, 531. 92
Kansas-----	38, 804, 474. 03	Texas-----	46, 538, 617. 27
Kentucky-----	10, 913, 884. 61	Utah-----	2, 226, 114. 51
Louisiana-----	7, 743, 460. 17	Vermont-----	1, 019, 281. 29
Maine-----	5, 722, 635. 76	Virginia-----	5, 876, 069. 93
Maryland-----	5, 145, 624. 36	Washington-----	10, 816, 735. 77
Massachusetts-----	1, 338, 394. 82	West Virginia-----	2, 477, 906. 55
Michigan-----	12, 293, 807. 26	Wisconsin-----	13, 659, 795. 88
Minnesota-----	26, 075, 632. 62	Wyoming-----	2, 621, 819. 33
Mississippi-----	16, 416, 395. 01	Undistributed-----	9, 171, 205. 46
Missouri-----	24, 811, 687. 79		
Montana-----	12, 654, 285. 48		
Nebraska-----	30, 805, 557. 65		
		Total-----	633, 366, 167. 08



TABLE 4.—*Payments to producers, during the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, under the production, conservation, and parity programs*

State and region	Production program payments (potatoes and truck crops)	Agricultural conservation program payments	Parity program payments	Total
<b>Southern:</b>				
Alabama.....	\$185,341.11	\$10,819,023.33	—\$847.93	\$11,003,516.51
Arkansas.....	421,618.80	11,871,627.62	31,593.60	12,324,840.02
Florida.....	746,488.20	2,980,875.07	—118.21	3,727,245.06
Georgia.....	200,011.40	11,266,438.37	44,687.86	11,511,137.63
Louisiana.....	393,609.27	6,481,419.20	931.80	6,875,960.27
Mississippi.....	138,990.52	15,283,731.44	—325.24	15,422,396.72
Oklahoma.....	124,489.73	15,434,448.48	5,775,553.40	21,334,491.61
South Carolina.....	369,490.15	8,035,834.38	41,223.85	8,446,548.38
Texas.....	392,798.91	38,286,352.89	4,358,844.61	43,037,996.41
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,972,838.09</b>	<b>120,459,750.78</b>	<b>10,251,543.74</b>	<b>133,684,132.61</b>
<b>East Central:</b>				
Delaware.....	4,909.70	565,655.52	237,812.63	808,377.85
Kentucky.....	58,345.03	8,635,259.11	924,832.19	9,618,436.33
Maryland.....	167,857.19	3,282,919.54	1,402,656.14	4,853,432.87
North Carolina.....	585,302.95	12,095,968.77	198,003.68	12,879,275.40
Tennessee.....	120,908.60	8,717,280.60	336,730.27	9,174,919.47
Virginia.....	498,136.89	4,096,369.33	475,616.90	5,070,123.12
West Virginia.....	21,985.03	1,949,747.52	108,351.13	2,080,083.68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,457,445.39</b>	<b>39,343,200.39</b>	<b>3,684,002.94</b>	<b>44,484,648.72</b>
<b>Northeast:</b>				
Connecticut.....	317,750.35	659,203.06	167,802.48	1,144,755.89
Maine.....	4,599,661.92	920,666.39	—	5,520,328.31
Massachusetts.....	307,533.45	810,276.62	74,715.80	1,192,525.87
New Hampshire.....	78,790.95	298,281.50	756.48	377,828.93
New Jersey.....	1,098,711.10	1,351,372.11	69,842.93	2,519,926.14
New York.....	1,955,468.46	6,012,223.90	417,625.04	8,385,317.40
Pennsylvania.....	1,184,835.22	6,207,694.47	1,803,241.84	9,195,771.53
Rhode Island.....	79,455.82	72,753.83	—	152,209.65
Vermont.....	74,578.60	808,476.86	178.60	883,234.06
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,696,785.87</b>	<b>17,140,948.74</b>	<b>2,534,163.17</b>	<b>29,371,897.78</b>
<b>North Central:</b>				
Illinois.....	139,067.81	21,438,133.15	20,148,739.86	41,725,940.82
Indiana.....	120,208.33	11,646,177.56	9,375,068.18	21,141,454.07
Iowa.....	57,151.55	21,587,142.06	23,309,325.67	44,953,619.28
Michigan.....	1,753,278.85	7,336,782.65	1,956,124.40	11,046,185.90
Minnesota.....	1,452,679.26	14,161,913.75	9,091,483.83	24,706,076.84
Missouri.....	190,024.94	15,306,668.03	7,685,618.16	23,182,311.13
Nebraska.....	714,522.40	14,957,122.19	13,563,615.50	29,235,260.09
Ohio.....	461,298.47	12,646,043.51	8,221,562.73	21,328,904.71
South Dakota.....	178,706.93	10,506,438.28	5,178,263.87	15,863,409.08
Wisconsin.....	958,014.25	9,523,177.36	2,089,708.14	12,570,899.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,024,952.79</b>	<b>139,109,598.54</b>	<b>100,619,510.34</b>	<b>245,754,061.67</b>
<b>Western:</b>				
Arizona.....	69,321.60	1,661,774.30	84,529.07	1,815,624.97
California.....	2,063,397.83	8,884,278.14	1,282,914.19	12,230,590.16
Colorado.....	1,007,121.62	4,285,110.81	1,485,341.24	6,777,573.67
Idaho.....	2,967,727.90	3,422,768.67	2,341,116.62	8,731,613.19
Kansas.....	92,928.80	18,470,353.57	18,566,722.81	37,130,005.18
Montana.....	179,920.64	7,163,327.62	4,600,229.65	11,943,477.91
Nevada.....	49,105.52	201,063.30	41,042.40	291,211.22
New Mexico.....	50,290.68	3,161,522.59	313,809.03	3,525,622.30
North Dakota.....	1,145,966.50	11,231,002.02	9,516,831.52	21,893,830.04
Oregon.....	744,836.47	3,652,712.90	1,951,902.52	6,349,451.89
Utah.....	202,041.45	1,170,043.88	485,047.64	1,857,132.97
Washington.....	525,497.92	5,735,559.04	3,994,355.25	10,255,412.21
Wyoming.....	120,794.39	1,892,169.19	304,170.42	2,317,134.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,218,981.32</b>	<b>70,931,686.03</b>	<b>44,968,012.36</b>	<b>125,118,679.71</b>
<b>Total, continental United States.....</b>	<b>29,371,003.46</b>	<b>386,985,184.48</b>	<b>162,057,232.55</b>	<b>578,413,420.49</b>
Alaska.....	—	10,381.35	—	10,381.35
Hawaii.....	—	45,029.00	—	45,029.00
Puerto Rico.....	—	1,066,520.94	296,139.26	1,362,660.20
Payments not distributed by States.....	—	—61.30	—	—61.30
Conservation material and services advances not distributed by States:				
1943 and previous programs.....	—	9,037,730.55	—	9,037,730.55
1944 program.....	—	17,626.30	—	17,626.30
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>29,371,003.46</b>	<b>397,162,411.32</b>	<b>162,353,371.81</b>	<b>588,886,786.59</b>

TABLE 5.—1944 production goals for principal commodities, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average, 1937-41	1943	1944 goal	1944 indicated <sup>1</sup>	1944 goal as per- centage of 1943	1944 indicated as per- centage of 1944 goal
Grain and hay:						Percent	Percent
Corn, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	91,975	97,136	100,253	99,606	103	99
Oats, planted.....	do.....	39,646	42,858	39,558	44,023	92	111
Barley, planted.....	do.....	14,290	17,329	17,372	14,483	100	83
Sorghums (except sirup), planted.....	do.....	17,070	17,291	16,740	17,752	97	106
Hay, all tame, harvested.....	do.....	57,197	61,016	62,838	60,427	103	96
Wheat, planted.....	do.....	69,311	55,109	67,030	66,705	122	100
Rye, for harvest as grain.....	do.....	3,700	2,777	2,408	2,325	87	97
Rice, planted.....	do.....	1,118	1,531	1,525	1,490	100	98
Oil and fiber crops:							
Soybeans, harvested for beans.....	do.....	4,121	10,820	13,654	10,853	126	79
Flaxseed, planted.....	do.....	2,307	6,320	5,895	3,285	93	56
Peanuts:							
Grown alone.....	do.....	2,361	5,082	6,158	4,169	121	68
Picked and threshed.....	do.....	1,818	3,607	4,964	3,434	138	69
Cotton, in cultivation July 1.....	do.....	20,357	21,942	22,277	20,472	101	92
Flax for fiber.....	do.....	2 6	14	12	2 12	86	100
Hemp, for seed and fiber.....	do.....		226	271	73	120	27
Broom corn, planted.....	do.....	326	272	414	372	152	90
Sugar crops:							
Sugar beets, planted.....	do.....	913	617	951	646	154	68
Sugarcane, harvested.....	do.....	291	316	333	304	105	91
Vegetables:							
Potatoes, planted.....	do.....	2,913	3,430	3,519	3,084	103	88
Sweetpotatoes, planted.....	do.....	741	898	1,056	828	118	78
Fresh vegetables, 23 crops.....	do.....	1,730	1,560	1,688	1,672	108	99
Processing vegetables, 11 crops.....	do.....	1,485	2,079	2,210	2,092	106	95
Other crops:							
Dry beans, planted.....	do.....	1,977	2,674	3,048	2,340	114	77
Dry peas, planted.....	do.....	280	832	895	746	108	83
Tobacco.....	do.....	1,614	1,449	1,756	1,686	121	96
Cover crop seed.....	do.....	212	418	362	370	87	102
Hay crop seed.....	do.....	3,907	3,486	4,868		140	
Livestock and animal produc- tion:							
Milk, production of farms.....	Million pounds.....	107,899	118,140	121,237		103	
Milk cows, number on farms.....	thousand head.....	23,579	25,661	26,148		102	
Eggs.....	Million dozen.....	3,252	4,514	4,597		102	
Hens and pullets.....	thousands.....	376,576	487,837	527,012		108	
Chickens.....	do.....	656,464	933,965	892,983	745,795	96	84
Chickens, broilers.....	do.....	110,927	251,649	208,805		83	
Turkeys.....	do.....	30,723	32,970	32,079	35,666	97	111
Hogs:							
Sows to farrow in spring.....	do.....	7,525	12,116	10,325	9,269	85	90
Sows to farrow in fall.....	do.....	4,798	7,594	6,898	4,990	91	72
Cattle and calves:							
Total.....	do.....	67,403	82,192	76,842		93	
Beef cows.....	do.....	10,534	13,659	11,970		88	
Sheep and lambs.....	do.....	52,101	51,718	51,901		100	

<sup>1</sup> Based on latest reports available at time of preparation.<sup>2</sup> Harvested.<sup>3</sup> Unofficial estimate.



TABLE 6.—*Participation and estimated gross payments, by States, 1943 agricultural conservation program*

State and region	Number of application farms or ranches	Cropland on application farms	Total cropland acreage	Percent cropland covered	Number of payees	Estimated gross payment <sup>1</sup>	Average payment per payee
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Thousand acres</i>	<i>Thousand acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Maine.....	15,923	981	1,306	75.1	16,093	5,337	331.62
New Hampshire.....	7,540	303	379	80.0	7,540	394	52.27
Vermont.....	14,494	934	1,026	91.0	14,494	1,062	73.28
Massachusetts.....	11,519	447	575	77.7	11,652	944	80.97
Rhode Island.....	1,124	40	62	64.6	1,124	139	124.10
Connecticut.....	6,477	253	348	72.7	6,678	813	121.74
New York.....	75,366	5,589	7,916	70.6	77,052	7,616	98.85
New Jersey.....	10,976	815	968	84.2	11,550	2,205	190.93
Pennsylvania.....	93,280	5,764	7,212	79.9	98,060	8,180	83.42
Northeast.....	236,699	15,126	19,793	76.4	244,243	26,690	109.28
Illinois.....	205,708	21,341	25,105	85.0	318,657	22,872	71.78
Indiana.....	157,799	12,276	14,680	84.2	225,038	12,381	55.02
Iowa.....	190,159	23,104	25,895	89.2	268,082	23,209	86.67
Michigan.....	143,884	9,382	11,171	84.0	168,644	10,416	61.76
Minnesota.....	176,056	19,554	21,874	89.4	214,916	16,327	75.97
Missouri.....	223,704	17,030	18,959	89.8	320,117	16,773	52.40
Nebraska.....	126,147	19,638	20,915	93.9	214,267	16,073	75.01
Ohio.....	189,137	11,638	13,604	85.6	250,101	13,671	54.66
South Dakota.....	65,520	16,258	16,955	95.9	115,000	10,990	95.57
Wisconsin.....	174,171	12,049	12,948	93.1	193,534	12,253	63.31
North Central.....	1,652,285	162,270	182,006	89.2	2,288,356	154,965	67.72
Delaware.....	7,080	507	583	86.9	9,610	588	71.78
Maryland.....	23,360	1,852	2,425	76.4	29,030	2,641	90.97
Virginia.....	97,633	4,633	5,502	84.2	148,387	6,848	46.15
West Virginia.....	64,798	1,492	2,029	73.6	67,321	3,323	49.36
North Carolina.....	214,004	7,311	8,085	90.4	358,750	14,701	40.98
Kentucky.....	158,861	10,097	11,743	86.0	234,796	12,822	54.61
Tennessee.....	158,825	7,941	9,505	83.6	247,767	11,924	48.13
East Central.....	724,561	33,833	39,872	84.9	1,095,661	52,847	48.23
Alabama.....	143,041	8,437	9,029	93.4	260,069	11,653	44.81
Arkansas.....	137,973	8,971	9,751	92.0	256,038	12,811	50.04
Florida.....	39,632	1,942	2,376	81.7	48,266	3,576	74.09
Georgia.....	142,958	9,650	10,123	95.3	243,617	11,812	48.49
Louisiana.....	82,793	5,361	5,726	93.6	173,405	6,628	38.22
Mississippi.....	129,357	8,171	8,614	94.9	310,431	15,276	49.21
Oklahoma.....	169,749	16,246	17,884	90.8	248,088	12,985	52.34
South Carolina.....	100,826	5,335	5,592	95.4	168,298	8,266	49.12
Texas.....	333,066	36,929	40,115	92.1	529,158	37,636	71.12
Southern.....	1,279,395	101,042	109,210	92.5	2,237,370	120,643	53.92
Arizona.....	4,501	656	952	68.9	4,411	1,829	414.58
California.....	67,401	6,528	9,990	65.3	66,604	11,256	168.99
Colorado.....	28,989	7,392	8,627	85.7	40,211	5,574	138.61
Idaho.....	26,699	3,995	4,692	85.1	34,715	6,482	186.73
Kansas.....	140,786	26,662	29,122	91.6	187,969	18,981	100.98
Montana.....	28,798	10,504	11,404	92.1	42,117	7,466	177.27
Nevada.....	1,626	243	319	76.0	1,660	271	163.02
New Mexico.....	15,592	2,056	2,506	82.0	19,313	3,344	173.13
North Dakota.....	69,395	23,465	24,348	96.4	111,987	12,784	114.16
Oregon.....	23,996	3,973	4,645	85.5	27,260	4,450	163.26
Utah.....	12,785	1,237	1,616	76.6	14,302	1,423	99.47
Washington.....	28,395	5,980	7,112	84.1	34,057	6,375	187.20
Wyoming.....	9,072	1,808	2,167	83.5	10,306	2,155	209.14
Western.....	458,035	94,499	107,500	87.9	594,912	82,390	138.49
Alaska.....	115	5	<sup>2</sup> 11	44.9	115	11	92.07
Hawaii.....	2,471	149	<sup>2</sup> 412	36.1	2,476	115	46.25
Puerto Rico.....	73,710	<sup>2</sup> 899	<sup>2</sup> 1,216	73.9	98,577	1,180	11.97
Insular.....	76,296	1,053	1,639	64.2	101,168	1,306	12.90
Total.....	4,427,271	407,823	460,020	88.7	6,561,710	438,841	66.88

<sup>1</sup> Includes increase for small payment and decrease for \$10,000 limitation and payments for potatoes and truck crops made with funds from Section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated on basis of 1940 census and 1941 Agricultural conservation program.

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program*

State and region	Application of materials					
	20 percent superphos- phate or equivalent	Limestone or equivalent	Muriate of potash	Gypsum or equivalent	Applica- tion of boron	Mulching materials
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Maine.....	9,950	56,025	973			2,839
New Hampshire.....	9,283	14,983	780			1,443
Vermont.....	21,794	61,004	3,920			1,181
Massachusetts.....	13,530	35,683	1,639			4,790
Rhode Island.....	1,614	3,846	126			
Connecticut.....	7,123	38,249	683			558
New York.....	126,801	476,926	789			37,767
New Jersey.....	10,930	120,309	2,104			4,951
Pennsylvania.....	68,112	1,121,000	5,700			1,849
Northeast.....	269,137	1,928,025	16,714			55,378
Illinois.....	86,275	3,358,555	852			6,493
Indiana.....	59,990	1,498,719	11,294			2,751
Iowa.....	31,584	1,922,340	781			110
Michigan.....	76,417	601,133	12,342			11,484
Minnesota.....	29,644	333,129	598	1,155		319
Missouri.....	81,281	1,489,737	1,012			1,593
Nebraska.....	58	413				
Ohio.....	99,295	1,302,722	15,586			11,508
South Dakota.....	15					
Wisconsin.....	115,264	1,221,073	16,501			2,994
North Central.....	579,823	11,727,821	58,966	1,155		37,252
Delaware.....	1,453	45,018	249			
Maryland.....	22,489	347,728	658			
Virginia.....	125,189	897,757	1,631			
West Virginia.....	53,086	559,812				
North Carolina.....	54,326	672,865	360			195
Kentucky.....	220,312	1,162,771	68			682
Tennessee.....	133,377	968,530	162		13,118	88
East Central.....	610,232	4,654,481	3,128		13,118	965
Alabama.....	101,399	141,465	356			
Arkansas.....	22,054	54,265	58			
Florida.....	40,283	40,251	754			267
Georgia.....	82,302	82,821	555			
Louisiana.....	14,088	11,391	220			
Mississippi.....	43,103	57,439	975			
Oklahoma.....	4,878	28,495				
South Carolina.....	6,222	132,719	337			
Texas.....	19,277	986	1			
Southern.....	333,606	549,832	3,256*			267
Arizona.....	1,631			9,195		2
California.....	18,691	423		66,359		165,451
Colorado.....	2,243					21,055
Idaho.....	6,905		1	2,152	454	2,047
Kansas.....	17,713	151,657				4,187
Montana.....	3,139			235	403	
Nevada.....	355			5		
New Mexico.....	5,626			152		
North Dakota.....	318					
Oregon.....	7,118	11,369		16,308	9,531	6,402
Utah.....	2,410					145
Washington.....	13,044	6,555	101	3,548	5,945	48,423
Wyoming.....	789					35
Western.....	79,982	170,004	102	97,954	16,333	247,747
Total.....	1,872,780	19,030,163	82,166	99,109	29,451	341,609

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued

State and region	Pasture and range improvement						
	Reseeding or partial seeding depleted pasture		Reseeding by deferred grazing	Limited grazing	Grazing- land man- agement	Perma- nent pasture mixture	Developing a system for con- tinuous grazing by seeding temporary pastures
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Illinois.....	60,371	618,768					
Indiana.....	39,944	361,449					
Iowa.....	91,619	729,931					
Michigan.....	359	3,017					
Minnesota.....	49,508	476,720					
Missouri.....	814,269	8,670,285					
Nebraska.....	82,004	820,144	2,160,595	4,095,119			
Ohio.....	25,222	215,574					
South Dakota.....	28,244	194,981	1,537,785	6,463			
Wisconsin.....	42,200	391,878					
North Central.....	1,233,740	12,482,747	3,698,380	4,101,582			
North Carolina.....						19,155	
Kentucky.....						896,650	
Tennessee.....						21,403	
East Central.....						937,208	
Alabama.....	39,834	296,034				13,656	<sup>1</sup> 16,801
Arkansas.....						236,638	457
Florida.....	3,729	39,222				44,939	
Georgia.....						49,404	
Louisiana.....	17,763	173,092				9,961	
Mississippi.....	62,044	519,075				<sup>2</sup> 48,940	<sup>1</sup> 267,732
Oklahoma.....	72,951	917,506	435,407			<sup>2</sup> 16,572	
South Carolina.....						432	955
Texas.....	25,340	253,400	3,333,353			56,856	
Southern.....	221,661	2,198,329	3,708,760			477,398	285,945
Arizona.....					11,087,527	1,092	
California.....	1,342	20,145			5,447,330	18,813	
Colorado.....	4,648	33,706			8,598,009	4,986	
Idaho.....	2,516	25,483			1,795,980	11,659	
Kansas.....	2,380	31,101			899,850	1,307	
Montana.....	6,950	64,377			8,779,294	6,063	
Nevada.....	3,477	22,923			2,414,235	2,407	
New Mexico.....					20,371,890	1,773	
North Dakota.....	17,191	161,967			1,481,500	2,216	
Oregon.....	30,659	329,087			4,751,013	23,415	
Utah.....	2,143	14,501			2,494,573	12,950	
Washington.....	27,625	222,741			1,703,839	12,130	
Wyoming.....	1,428	12,271			11,366,999	9,103	
Western.....	100,359	938,392	( <sup>3</sup> )		31,192,039		( <sup>4</sup> )
Total.....	1,555,760	15,619,378	<sup>3</sup> 7,467,140	4,101,582	81,192,039	1,522,520	<sup>4</sup> 285,945

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Pasture and range improvement—Continued							
	Development of springs and seeps			Drilling and digging wells		Constructing dams and reservoirs		Spreader terraces or dams
	Excavation in soil or gravel	Excavation in rock	Water storage	Casings 4 in. and over	Casings less than 4 in.	Earthen structures	Concrete or rubble masonry structures	
	<i>Cubic feet material moved</i>	<i>Cubic feet material moved</i>	<i>Cubic feet of storage</i>	<i>Linear feet</i>	<i>Linear feet</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>
Illinois.....						176,982	1,057	
Indiana.....						52,125		
Iowa.....						620,318	24	
Minnesota.....						46,144		
Missouri.....						8,065,470	3,032	
Nebraska.....	2,265	655		33,157	56,115	1,932,546	145	
Ohio.....						19,981	80	
South Dakota.....	64,637	950		25,061	51,447	5,029,320	1,003	
North Central.....	66,902	1,605		58,218	107,562	15,942,886	5,341	
Arkansas.....						238,863		
Mississippi.....						341,415		
Oklahoma.....	3,894			30,926	1,674	2,036,090		4
South Carolina.....								
Texas.....	22,965	1,473		365,431	46,496	12,061,341		1,096
Southern.....	26,859	1,473		396,357	48,170	14,677,709		1,100
Arizona.....			14,037	10,010		1,785,435	555	
California.....			12,096	3,463	315	155,091	6	
Colorado.....			16,674	42,238	13,506	978,044		
Idaho.....			3,522			42,246		
Kansas.....			8,146	46,435		1,748,672		
Montana.....			44,904	38,672	21,973	6,306,481	59	
Nevada.....			2,679	728		104,531	6	
New Mexico.....			18,290	50,149	697	2,298,722	364	
North Dakota.....			7,032	7,326	8,716	514,124		
Oregon.....			7,649	3,595	1,337	640,700	38	
Utah.....			10,761	3,681	527	624,803	422	
Washington.....			3,833	930		11,884		
Wyoming.....			27,859	40,873	5,354	3,272,152	129	
Western.....			177,482	248,100	52,425	18,482,885	1,579	
Total.....	93,761	3,078	177,482	702,675	208,157	49,103,480	6,920	1,100

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued

State and region	Pasture and range improvement—Continued						
	Clearing and cleaning land for permanent pastures	Establishment of fire guards	Improving pasture land	Mowing noxious plants	Destroying noxious plants other than mowing		
					Light infestation	Medium infestation	Heavy infestation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres mowed<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Illinois.....				106, 224			
Indiana.....				33, 856			
Iowa.....				185, 338			
Michigan.....			1, 486	240			
Minnesota.....			36, 630	343, 118			430
Missouri.....				1, 873, 760			12, 845
Nebraska.....		2, 057		338, 146			
Ohio.....				412, 296			
South Dakota.....		16, 124		183, 754			
Wisconsin.....			17, 044	237, 644			1, 900
North Central.....		18, 181	55, 160	3, 714, 376			15, 175
Alabama.....	1, 045						
Arkansas.....				196, 952			
Florida.....				254, 944		10, 748	
Georgia.....	14, 742						
Louisiana.....	88			161, 527			
Mississippi.....	11, 197			278, 881			
Oklahoma.....		432		264, 537	3, 366	4, 696	5, 470
South Carolina.....							
Texas.....		26, 970		1, 042, 613	272, 241	162, 700	246, 077
Southern.....	27, 072	27, 402		2, 199, 454	275, 607	178, 144	251, 547
Arizona.....					7, 445	460	322
California.....		22, 002	1, 036	2, 350	9, 704	979	901
Colorado.....		666	1, 823	724	14, 226	7, 252	1, 980
Idaho.....		748	1, 545	212	115		
Kansas.....				319, 799	1, 499	247	251
Montana.....		2, 554	3, 670	6, 729		37	806
Nevada.....			1, 139		40	43	5
New Mexico.....		4, 870		673	484, 530	67, 845	12, 067
North Dakota.....		219		1, 979			308
Oregon.....		778	1, 736	6, 204	1, 399	196	133
Utah.....		9		138	476	864	15, 928
Washington.....		1, 418	304	4, 279			3
Wyoming.....		175	1, 136	19	909	2, 139	3, 000
Western.....		33, 439	12, 389	343, 106	520, 343	80, 062	35, 704
Total.....	27, 072	79, 022	67, 549	6, 256, 936	795, 950	258, 206	287, 251 <sup>a</sup>

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control					
	Strip cropping			Estab- lishing perma- nent sod water- ways	Contour farming intertilled crops	Contour seeding small grain and other close grown crops
	On con- tour	Not on contour	Main- taining contour strip cropping			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 linear feet	Acres	Acres
Maine.....	630		620	47		
New Hampshire.....	25		20			
Vermont.....	978					
Massachusetts.....	22		98	3		
Rhode Island.....						
Connecticut.....						
New York.....	5,832		2,612	45		
New Jersey.....	636		1,244	36		
Pennsylvania.....	20,363		66,136	116		
Northeast.....	28,486		70,730	247		
Illinois.....	6,506	2,263		967	34,148	8,136
Indiana.....	439	319		263	2,472	1,560
Iowa.....	24,154	2,719		2,069	505,226	36,094
Michigan.....	759	296		32	588	2,534
Minnesota.....	77,049	138,551		9,317	7,070	23,332
Missouri.....	1,177	740		144	305,266	162,666
Nebraska.....	10,215	450,707		60	477,849	203,304
Ohio.....	25,414	13,149		1,520	3,379	2,652
South Dakota.....	20,498	638,256		244	56,265	82,124
Wisconsin.....	137,940	103,106		12,510	8,465	41,081
North Central.....	304,151	1,350,106		27,156	1,400,728	563,483
Delaware.....	61				583	
Maryland.....	832					
Virginia.....	404					
West Virginia.....	85					
North Carolina.....	3,297					
Kentucky.....	155					
Tennessee.....	3					
East Central.....	4,837				583	
Alabama.....						
Arkansas.....				132	356,092	5,265
Florida.....						
Georgia.....				231		
Louisiana.....						
Mississippi.....				1,117		
Oklahoma.....	10,109	53,186			1,230,864	98,689
South Carolina.....						
Texas.....	48,442	96,060		95	8,727,316	1,383,753
Southern.....	58,551	149,246		1,575	10,314,272	1,487,707
Arizona.....	62				101	
California.....	85	1,863				
Colorado.....	16,413	492,169			62,705	39,582
Idaho.....					220	3,206
Kansas.....	2,903	50,859		18	129,647	114,099
Montana.....	20,994	2,647,280		129		278
Nevada.....						
New Mexico.....	8,570	28,962			330,490	111,068
North Dakota.....	15,982	1,635,777		16		
Oregon.....	1,000	518		3		
Utah.....				4		
Washington.....						
Wyoming.....	2,462	226,074			577	
Western.....	68,471	5,083,502		170	523,740	310,525
Total.....	464,496	6,582,854	70,730	29,148	12,239,323	2,361,715
						304,883

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control—Continued							
	Contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and subsoiling		Contour ridging or terracing on non-crop-land	Diversion ditches or terraces	Constructing riprap	Constructing check dams or drops		
	On non-crop-land	On crop-land				Concrete or rubble masonry	Commercially treated lumber	Home treated lumber
	1,000 linear feet	Acres	1,000 linear feet	1,000 linear feet	Square yards	Cubic yards	Board feet	Board feet
Maine.....				114				
New Hampshire.....				1				
Massachusetts.....				5				
New York.....				397				
New Jersey.....				54				
Pennsylvania.....				223				
Northeast.....				794				
Illinois.....						1,897		
Indiana.....						8		
Iowa.....						55		
Minnesota.....						3		
Missouri.....						1,494		
Nebraska.....	12,156	50,782				1,162		
Ohio.....					21	168		
South Dakota.....	16,819	1,831			10,617			
Wisconsin.....						145		
North Central.....	28,975	52,613			10,638	4,932		
Maryland.....	264							
Kentucky.....	571							
East Central.....	835							
Arkansas.....			4,995					
Louisiana.....			111					
Oklahoma.....	407	1,153,157			350	46		
Texas.....	24,441	8,573,081		3,256	39	4,478		
Southern.....	24,848	9,726,238	5,106	3,256	389	4,524		
Arizona.....	8,669		160		10,349	106		800
California.....					20,774	93	272	1,234
Colorado.....	109,171		189		61,835	402	511	2,634
Idaho.....					1,664			
Kansas.....	1,038				43	19		
Montana.....	561		7		7,078	34	9,009	8,222
Nevada.....					5,261	1,595	5,355	52,280
New Mexico.....	106,708		80		100,498	73	716	39,873
North Dakota.....					2,696			
Oregon.....					6,564	285	2,000	55,225
Utah.....	9,474				46,544	2,187	6,086	108,474
Washington.....					932	36		
Wyoming.....	1,229				51,945	1,229	7,610	43,371
Western.....	236,850		436		316,183	6,059	31,559	312,113
Total.....	291,508	9,778,851	5,542	4,050	327,210	15,515	31,559	312,113

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control—Continued							
	Leaving stalks of sorghums for wind-erosion protection	Incorporating straw into soil	Protecting summer-fallow acreage	Pit cultivation	Listing unprotected cropland	Constructing dams in waterways or gullies	Permanent vegetative cover of kudzu	Seeding and sodding permanent vegetative cover of perennial grass
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Indiana.....						20, 836		
Iowa.....						169, 868		
Michigan.....						92		
Minnesota.....			354, 998			2, 408		
Missouri.....						590, 571		
Nebraska.....	43, 666		866, 370	1, 547	17, 888	93, 222		
Ohio.....						1, 463		
South Dakota.....	140		181, 819	146	192	75, 758		
Wisconsin.....						4, 430		
North Central.....	43, 806		1, 403, 187	1, 693	18, 080	958, 648		
Kentucky.....						11, 867		
Tennessee.....								12 1, 867
East Central.....						11, 867		1, 867
Alabama.....							8, 282	
Arkansas.....							13 1, 008	16, 590
Florida.....							496	14, 569
Georgia.....							7, 079	7, 037
Louisiana.....							731	
Mississippi.....							678	(19)
Oklahoma.....	892, 226		588, 564					
South Carolina.....							3, 224	
Texas.....	3, 484, 974		1, 057, 268	798, 722				31, 097
Southern.....	4, 377, 200		1, 645, 832	798, 722			21, 498	69, 293
Arizona.....						33		
California.....		46, 835	171, 207			155		
Colorado.....	725, 589		1, 044, 158		166, 953	6, 549		
Idaho.....		116, 654	531, 632			400		
Kansas.....	844, 547		2, 176, 100		538			
Montana.....			65, 248					
Nevada.....								
New Mexico.....	481, 515		255, 734		762, 585			
North Dakota.....			1, 418, 424					
Oregon.....		23, 611	415, 114			365		
Utah.....			213, 781			10, 170		
Washington.....		200, 711	1, 287, 442			40		
Wyoming.....	524		42, 328		11, 961	384		
Western.....	2, 052, 175	387, 811	7, 621, 168		942, 037	18, 096		
Total.....	6, 473, 181	387, 811	10, 670, 187	800, 415	960, 117	988, 611	21, 498	71, 160

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control—Continued			Green manure and cover crops			
	Lespe- deza sericea	Control of irri- gation water	Reorgani- zation of farm irri- gation system	Legumes and non- legumes <sup>a</sup>	Annual lespe- deza	Annual rye- grass	Total <sup>10</sup>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cu. yds. material used</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....				27, 072		(11)	27, 072
New Hampshire.....				2, 519		(11)	2, 519
Massachusetts.....				31, 901		(11)	31, 901
Rhode Island.....				3, 639		(11)	3, 639
Connecticut.....				25, 120		(11)	25, 120
New York.....				141, 082		(11)	141, 082
New Jersey.....				191, 014		(11)	191, 014
Pennsylvania.....				114, 656		(11)	114, 656
Northeast.....				537, 003		(11)	537, 003
Illinois.....				1, 140, 052	35, 357		1, 175, 409
Indiana.....				265, 570			265, 570
Iowa.....				1, 546, 600			1, 546, 600
Michigan.....				1, 078, 581			1, 078, 581
Minnesota.....				1, 216, 635			1, 216, 635
Missouri.....				304, 308	88, 571		392, 879
Nebraska.....			1, 079, 817	1, 100, 174			1, 100, 174
Ohio.....				432, 914			432, 914
South Dakota.....			166, 234	551, 201			551, 201
Wisconsin.....				394, 703			394, 703
North Central.....			1, 246, 051	8, 030, 738	123, 928		8, 154, 666
Delaware.....				78, 432		995	79, 427
Maryland.....				155, 693		6, 122	161, 815
Virginia.....				267, 265		18, 115	285, 380
West Virginia.....				18, 918		351	19, 269
North Carolina.....				1, 306, 209	410, 918	41, 010	1, 758, 137
Kentucky.....				588, 724		104, 804	693, 528
Tennessee.....				767, 337		140, 616	907, 953
East Central.....				3, 182, 578	410, 918	312, 013	3, 905, 509
Alabama.....	7, 518			715, 015	43, 883	(11)	758, 898
Arkansas.....	(14)			680, 989	131, 810	10, 199	822, 998
Florida.....				1, 039, 407		1, 420	1, 040, 827
Georgia.....	16, 418			781, 084	176, 781		957, 865
Louisiana.....				684, 895	8, 306	8, 272	701, 473
Mississippi.....	1, 026			1, 203, 380			1, 203, 380
Oklahoma.....				614, 720		56, 869	671, 589
South Carolina.....	4, 105			830, 430			830, 430
Texas.....	4, 488			1, 565, 823			1, 565, 823
Southern.....	33, 555			8, 115, 743	360, 780	76, 760	8, 553, 283
Arizona.....			178, 109	35, 277		10	35, 287
California.....			4, 678	2, 183, 438		11, 962	2, 195, 400
Colorado.....		60, 391	1, 322, 620	146, 772			146, 772
Idaho.....			90, 625	95, 587			95, 587
Kansas.....				507, 097			507, 097
Montana.....		737	210, 707	30, 100			30, 100
Nevada.....			428, 377	243			243
New Mexico.....			618, 339	20, 915		1, 398	22, 313
North Dakota.....				142, 294			142, 294
Oregon.....			1, 452, 244	266, 142		396, 388	662, 530
Utah.....		6, 750	1, 315, 805	9, 626			9, 626
Washington.....				287, 345		3, 911	291, 256
Wyoming.....		31, 052	1, 809, 280	31, 905			31, 905
Western.....		98, 930	7, 440, 589	3, 756, 741		413, 669	4, 170, 410
Total.....	33, 555	98, 930	8, 686, 640	23, 622, 803	895, 626	802, 442	25, 320, 871

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Green manure and cover crops—Con.		Forestry			Orchard practices		
	Inter-planted summer legumes	Seeding winter legumes <sup>16</sup>	Planting trees	Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining a stand	Improving stand of forest trees	Planting fruit and nut trees or vineyards on contour	Maintaining a permanent cover in orchard	Contour irrigation of orchard and vineyard
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....			15					
Vermont.....			569					
Massachusetts.....			48					
Rhode Island.....			8					
Connecticut.....			124					
New York.....			2,460					
New Jersey.....			159					
Pennsylvania.....			2,319					
Northeast.....			5,702					
Illinois.....			283	105	23	1,199		
Indiana.....			486	192	275			
Iowa.....			186	34	4			
Michigan.....			3,894		918	82		
Minnesota.....			2,469	3,233	15,530			
Missouri.....			437	784	6,879	122		
Nebraska.....			4,122	28,719	8	20		
Ohio.....			2,222	1,189	1,068	2		
South Dakota.....			1,633	36,583	143			
Wisconsin.....			6,924	10,892	7,745			
North Central.....			22,656	81,731	32,593	1,425		
Delaware.....	30	57,875			7			
Maryland.....	250	82,020			253			
Virginia.....		160,908	167					
West Virginia.....		3,510						
North Carolina.....		690,928	730		1,835	234		
Kentucky.....		305,158	85					
Tennessee.....		699,952	416		1	152		
East Central.....	280	2,000,351	1,398		2,096	386		
Alabama.....	7,745	619,011						
Arkansas.....		355,590	75					
Florida.....	202,341		4,794		115			
Georgia.....		317,876	3,601					
Louisiana.....					28			
Mississippi.....		3,741	1,458					
Oklahoma.....		48,362						
South Carolina.....			1,409					
Texas.....			390	2,410	158			
Southern.....	210,086	1,344,580	11,727	17 2,410	301			
Arizona.....			43	169		8	585	10
California.....			78	521				
Colorado.....			13			2	2,822	
Idaho.....			87	8,500				
Kansas.....			108	408				
Montana.....			1	30				
Nevada.....			5				1,702	33
New Mexico.....			1,024	14,154				
North Dakota.....			8	33			9,364	
Oregon.....			27	13		1	701	21
Utah.....			101	40			708	
Washington.....			131	275				
Wyoming.....								
Western.....			1,626	24,156		11	15,882	64
Total.....	210,366	3,344,931	43,109	17 108,297	34,990	1,822	15,882	64

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Orchard practices—Continued				Other practices			
	Fruit and nut tree removal				Harvest- ing hay- seed and legume seed	Special grasses and clover (wheat grasses, white clover, strawberry clover, etc.)	Renova- tion of perennial grasses or legumes	Growing a home garden
	Trees 5-12 inches in diam- eter	Trees 12-20 inches in diam- eter	Trees 20 inches and over in diam- eter	Total				
	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Illinois.....	61,424	30,957	730	93,111	366,896		1,976	
Indiana.....	584	2,458	68	3,110	144,684		150	
Iowa.....	1,526	463		1,989	256,005		4,897	
Michigan.....	26,045	14,562	3,124	43,731	239,657		1,274	31,837
Minnesota.....					373,921		305,093	49,971
Missouri.....	18,995	5,418	349	24,762	401,024		41,278	12,897
Nebraska.....					164,873	61,671	7,446	
Ohio.....	9,665	5,797	2,019	17,481	160,855		1,023	45,162
South Dakota.....					68,164	490,705	37,977	
Wisconsin.....					296,588		6,345	57,812
North Central.....	118,239	59,655	6,290	184,184	2,472,667	552,376	407,459	197,679
North Carolina.....								245,603
East Central.....								245,603
Alabama.....					14,412	1,105		
Arkansas.....					12,709			58,112
Florida.....								20,610
Georgia.....								116,517
Louisiana.....					366	4,936		46,127
Mississippi.....					47,702	24,336		
Oklahoma.....					3,640	41,595		96,103
South Carolina.....					51,563			88,526
Texas.....							3,331	203,172
Southern.....					130,392	71,972	3,331	629,167
Arizona.....						163	116,738	
California.....	55,339	14,153	2,692	72,184	1,272	21,738	102,479	
Colorado.....	4,675	8,867	1,621	15,163	19,205	33,127	313,855	
Idaho.....	2,379	2,257		4,636	30,136	10,204	365,050	
Kansas.....	18,878	3,235		22,113	262,623			
Montana.....	2,067	67	45	2,179	41,039	110,614	168,649	
Nevada.....					698	2,383	50,900	
New Mexico.....	2,756	1,430	418	4,604	3,341	3,603	9,322	
North Dakota.....					57,461	203,085	1,891	
Oregon.....	41,467	10,662	7,110	59,239	40,843	10,004	172,742	
Utah.....	2,157	1,773	188	4,118	36,927	12,413	7,135	
Washington.....	21,123	42,948	3,648	67,719	2,735	6,850	280,456	
Wyoming.....					20,056	73,143	232,366	
Western.....	150,841	85,392	15,722	251,955	516,336	487,327	1,821,583	
Total.....	269,080	145,047	22,012	436,139	3,119,395	1,111,675	2,232,373	1,072,449

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Other practices—Continued						
	Maintain- ing feed materials	Construct- ing drainage and flood- water ditches	Deep sub- soiling cropland	Eradication or control of noxious weeds		Manure pits or tanks	
				By use of chemicals	By me- chanical method	Rein- forced concrete	Lumber
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 cubic yards</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Board feet</i>
Illinois.....				6, 116	25		
Indiana.....		42		8, 293	13		
Iowa.....				105, 196	861		
Michigan.....		62		30	56, 051		
Minnesota.....		1, 211		702, 199	252, 187		
Missouri.....		1, 199		128, 270	114		
Nebraska.....	624, 151	48	2, 408	711, 933	24, 501		
Ohio.....				5, 026	72		
South Dakota.....	693, 349	90	304	125, 296	16, 599		
Wisconsin.....		109		58, 180	279, 302		
North Central.....	1, 317, 500	2, 761	2, 712	1, 850, 539	629, 725		
North Carolina.....		133					
East Central.....		133					
Arkansas.....		714					
Louisiana.....		125					
South Carolina.....		58					
Texas.....		170					
Southern.....		1, 067					
Arizona.....		4	18, 885		69		
California.....		35	109, 020	2, 061, 817	3, 766		
Colorado.....	101, 568	229	91, 798	106, 029	1, 982		
Idaho.....		72	420	1, 109, 070	14, 459		
Kansas.....	110, 346	195			15, 005		
Montana.....	161, 320	95		95, 633	14, 926		
Nevada.....		114	283	3, 970	386		
New Mexico.....	15, 709	120	149, 605	350	5		
North Dakota.....	160, 517	1, 142		65, 461	79, 716		
Oregon.....		680	3, 071	485, 762	27, 888	100	133
Utah.....		99	281	272, 417	7, 377	27	
Washington.....		7	7, 541	1, 133, 261	14, 037	49	
Wyoming.....	317	390	2, 458	29, 624	2, 903		
Western.....	549, 777	3, 182	383, 362	5, 363, 394	182, 519	176	133
Total.....	1, 867, 277	7, 143	386, 074	7, 213, 933	812, 244	176	133



TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Other practices—Continued						
	Rodent control	Tillage for grass-hopper control	Clearing and cleaning land for tillage	Pipe lines	Sanding cranberry bogs	Trench silos	Border planting
	<i>Pounds of bait</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cubic yards of dirt moved</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Massachusetts.....					2,423		
New Jersey.....					181		
Northeast.....					2,604		
Michigan.....			2,640				
Minnesota.....			11,777				
Nebraska.....		1,066,984					
South Dakota.....		2,848,236					
Wisconsin.....			9,066		178		
North Central.....		3,915,220	23,483		178		
Texas.....	40,857			2,107			15,284
Southern.....	40,857			2,107			15,284
California.....	56,007						
Colorado.....	56,669					8,228	
Idaho.....	97,280						
Kansas.....	14					98,208	
Montana.....	76,660					7,599	
Nevada.....	3,525						
New Mexico.....	11,914					2,660	
North Dakota.....	56,739					19,547	
Oregon.....	38,042						
Utah.....	73,733						
Washington.....	23,212						
Wyoming.....	55,624					25,915	
Western.....	549,419			(18)		162,157	
Total.....	590,276	3,915,220	23,483	18 2,107	2,782	162,157	15,284

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943*  
*Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Supplemental practices carried out under grazing land management plan									
	Fencing	Pipe lines	Water-storage tanks	Pump-ing facilities	Lining earthen tanks	Stock trails	Con-trolled burn-ing	Re-moval of brush	Year-long deferment	Seeding rye on grazing land
	<i>Rods</i>	<i>1,000 lin. ft.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Man hours</i>	<i>Square rods</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona.....	71,656	338	67	11		2,402			5,852	
California.....	229,248	46	40	7		1,265				
Colorado.....	327,185	6	105						23,589	
Idaho.....	42,199	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	2		2,176	220	28,040		
Kansas.....	46,450	1	26	7						
Montana.....	330,761	5	34							
Nevada.....	73,224		1							
New Mexico.....	547,223	54	140	13		6,042			4,840	
North Dakota.....	80,930		2						17,129	
Oregon.....	162,958	1	8	1		1,521	450		803,265	
Utah.....	53,059	6	15			625				7,356
Washington.....	42,860	15	4	1	3	15				
Wyoming.....	235,483	11	156	48	7	1,650			11,727	
Western.....	2,243,236	483	602	90	10	15,696	670	28,040	866,402	7,356
Total.....	2,243,236	483	602	90	10	15,696	670	28,040	866,402	7,356

<sup>1</sup> 16,643 acres fall seeding only, for Alabama, and total acreage fall seeding only, for Mississippi.

<sup>2</sup> May include some sod pieces of perennial grasses.

<sup>3</sup> Western Region included with supplemental practices under grazing-land management as "Yearlong deferment."

<sup>4</sup> Western Region included with supplemental practices under grazing-land management as "Seeding rye on grazing land."

<sup>5</sup> In some States payment is made at 25 cents per acre on each acre each time it is mowed. In other States a higher rate per acre is paid but such acreage is required to be mowed as often as necessary. For States in the latter group the acreage for payment has been doubled in order to show the estimated equivalent acreage mowed a single time in all States.

<sup>6</sup> Western Region included with supplemental practices under grazing-land management as "Fencing."

<sup>7</sup> All cultural operation incident to preparing seed bed, seeding and growing the crop were carried out on contour but in this State small grain crops qualified for payment in addition to intertilled crops.

<sup>8</sup> Does not include small grain crops included under "Contour farming intertilled crops."

<sup>9</sup> Excluding annual lespedeza and annual ryegrass.

<sup>10</sup> Not including interplanted legumes or duplications in winter legumes seeding shown in next two columns.

<sup>11</sup> Ryegrass included with legumes and nonlegumes.

<sup>12</sup> May include some Kudzu.

<sup>13</sup> Includes some seeding of perennial lespedeza.

<sup>14</sup> Included with permanent vegetative cover of Kudzu.

<sup>15</sup> Included in permanent pasture mixtures.

<sup>16</sup> Part of this acreage may also be included with legumes and nonlegumes.

<sup>17</sup> Does not include farm woodland fire protection as follows: Arkansas, 1 farm, 14,652 feet; Mississippi, 12 farms, 93,890 feet; and Texas, 1 farm 12,000 feet.

<sup>18</sup> Western Region included with supplemental practices under grazing-land management as "Pipe lines."

<sup>19</sup> Less than 500 linear feet.

TABLE 8.—Selected conservation materials furnished by States,<sup>1</sup> 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

State and region	20 percent superphosphate or equivalent		Liming material		Seed	
	Quantity	Cost <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Cost <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Cost <sup>2</sup>
	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 lbs.	1,000 dollars
Maine.....	7,160	147	47,358	234	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	6,688	137	13,276	61	-----	-----
Vermont.....	11,414	234	58,718	290	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	8,621	177	26,195	129	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	1,329	27	3,616	18	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	4,573	94	32,603	161	-----	-----
New York.....	95,066	1,950	370,984	1,833	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	1,810	37	36,593	181	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	29,812	612	599,980	2,964	-----	-----
Northeast.....	166,473	3,415	1,189,323	5,871	-----	-----
Illinois.....	11,305	238	1,224,998	2,695	-----	-----
Indiana.....	17,330	365	1,290,810	2,840	-----	-----
Iowa.....	28,555	602	975,233	2,146	-----	-----
Michigan.....	39,160	826	503,541	1,108	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	25,280	533	289,256	636	-----	-----
Missouri.....	78,235	1,650	1,234,076	2,715	-----	-----
Ohio.....	33,085	698	920,399	2,025	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	76,750	1,619	716,891	1,577	-----	-----
North Central.....	309,700	6,531	7,155,204	15,742	-----	-----
Delaware.....	538	1	4,582	12	170	22
Maryland.....	11,508	22	75,000	198	120	15
Virginia.....	123,386	2,348	625,000	1,650	2,882	347
West Virginia.....	51,884	987	502,575	1,327	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	32,904	626	570,000	1,505	13,464	1,129
Kentucky.....	239,693	4,561	500,000	1,320	3,688	446
Tennessee.....	140,032	2,665	916,570	2,420	23,710	1,460
East Central.....	599,945	11,210	3,193,727	8,432	44,034	3,419
Alabama.....	51,341	1,008	146,664	375	11,988	1,438
Arkansas.....	24,389	479	66,177	169	5,148	405
Florida.....	3,873	76	8,339	21	442	27
Georgia.....	65,553	1,287	56,851	146	8,522	691
Louisiana.....	8,024	158	7,316	19	5,372	440
Mississippi.....	25,638	503	74,991	192	9,834	694
Oklahoma.....	3,412	67	19,244	49	2,722	175
South Carolina.....	4,479	88	110,274	282	900	68
Texas.....	17,121	336	600	1	1,792	132
Southern.....	203,830	4,002	490,456	1,254	46,720	4,070
California.....	3,309	94	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	18,740	533	134,390	395	-----	-----
Oregon.....	9,920	282	5,617	17	-----	-----
Washington.....	8,438	240	522	1	-----	-----
Western.....	40,407	1,149	140,529	413	-----	-----
Total.....	1,320,355	26,307	12,169,239	31,712	90,754	7,489

<sup>1</sup> Materials obtained by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and advanced to farmers, the cost to be deducted from future agricultural conservation payments. As 1943 program year included more than 12 months in practically all States, the figures for that year cover, generally, two planting seasons or one and a portion of a second and are consequently not directly comparable with the figures for previous program years.

<sup>2</sup> Includes freight to destination.



TABLE 9.—Estimated gross payments,<sup>1</sup> by States and commodities, 1943 agricultural conservation program

[Thousand dollars]

State and region	Cotton	Corn	Wheat	Rice	Tobacco							Soil range and building	Naval stores	Total alot- ment and con- serva- tion pay- ments	Pota- toes <sup>2</sup>	Truck and crops <sup>2</sup>	Total potatoes and truck crops	Total all pay- ments
					Flue- cured (11-14)	Fire- cured (21-24)	Burley cured (31)	Dark air- cured (35, 36)	Va. (37)	Pa. (41)	Cigar (42-44, (51-55)	P. R. cigar (46)	Ga- Fla. (62)					
Maine.....														737	4,592	8	4,600	5,337
New Hampshire.....											(3)			311	81	2	83	384
Vermont.....														985	75	2	77	1,062
Massachusetts.....											46			632	240	72	312	944
Rhode Island.....														60	75	4	79	139
Connecticut.....											94			472	295	46	341	813
New York.....		309									5			5,098	1,815	389	2,204	7,616
New Jersey.....		75												1,030	906	194	1,100	2,205
Pennsylvania.....		527								102				6,760	1,219	201	1,420	8,180
Northeast.....		527	1,344							102	145			16,474	9,298	918	10,216	26,690
Illinois.....	21	10,797	2,652				(3)							22,725	39	108	147	22,872
Indiana.....		4,908	2,220				47				(3)			12,255	99	27	126	12,381
Iowa.....		13,381	1,456											23,150	44	15	59	23,209
Michigan.....		4,789	1,240											8,804	1,643	198	1,841	10,416
Minnesota.....		3,292	2,115								2			8,575	1,401	76	1,477	16,327
Missouri.....	2,207	3,821	3,607	(3)			27							14,560	1,077	91	1,477	16,327
Nebraska.....		3,997	2,542				59				66			16,573	721	2	723	16,073
Ohio.....		1,234	2,250											13,200	359	112	471	13,671
South Dakota.....		1,139	103								198			10,810	377	3	180	10,990
Wisconsin.....		48,799	19,189				133	2			266			11,290	880	83	903	12,253
North Central.....	2,228	48,799	19,189											148,780	5,470	715	6,185	154,965
Delaware.....		59	110											582	4	2	6	588
Maryland.....		304	556											2,461	60	120	180	2,641
Virginia.....	199		388		320	190	58		11					6,328	325	195	520	6,848
West Virginia.....			76				13							3,291	26	6	32	3,323
North Carolina.....	3,826		160		2,455		46							14,096	450	155	605	14,701
Kentucky.....		321	350		395		1,171	224						12,760	40	22	62	12,822
Tennessee.....	3,168		195		390	298	30	30						11,799	70	55	125	11,924
East Central.....	7,292	713	1,806		2,775	975	1,686	254	11					51,317	975	555	1,530	52,847

Alabama.....	5,943	11	120	2	1	1	5,413	4 81	11,440	134	79	213	11,653
Arkansas.....	8,198	11	120	61	(2)	1	4,055	4 316	12,384	205	222	427	12,811
Florida.....	140	52	378	378	1	1	2,284	4 669	2,818	167	591	758	3,576
Georgia.....	5,843	1	233	1	1	1	4,658	4 3	11,606	32	174	206	11,812
Louisiana.....	3,854	3	5	5	1	1	2,132	4 25	6,223	250	155	405	6,628
Mississippi.....	9,163	3	217	435	(2)	1	5,944	4 16	15,135	23	118	141	15,276
Oklahoma.....	4,291	51	163	435	1	1	4,348	15,512	12,856	62	67	129	12,985
South Carolina.....	4,728	2,955	163	435	1	1	2,652	15,512	7,882	184	200	384	8,266
Texas.....	18,599	7,290	516	876	2	2	46,998	4 1,110	37,229	109	298	407	37,636
Southern.....	60,759	7,290	516	876	2	2	46,998	4 1,110	117,573	1,166	1,904	3,070	120,643
Arizona.....	966	43	92	92	1	1	751	5,845	1,760	49	20	69	1,829
California.....	2,393	848	92	92	1	1	5,845	3,517	9,178	1,686	392	2,078	11,256
Colorado.....	1,046	1,660	1,660	1,660	1	1	1,741	3,401	4,563	821	190	1,011	5,574
Idaho.....	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660	1	1	1,741	3,401	3,040	41	8	1,081	6,482
Kansas.....	1,137	11,631	11,631	11,631	1	1	6,117	18,887	18,887	84	10	94	18,981
Montana.....	3,165	3,165	3,165	3,165	1	1	4,118	7,283	7,283	179	4	183	7,466
Nevada.....	31	31	31	31	1	1	191	2,222	2,222	45	4	49	2,271
New Mexico.....	191	191	191	191	1	1	2,528	3,284	3,284	27	33	60	3,344
North Dakota.....	6,824	6,824	6,824	6,824	1	1	4,810	11,634	11,634	149	1	1,150	12,784
Oregon.....	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1	1	2,358	3,696	3,696	775	49	824	4,521
Utah.....	323	323	323	323	1	1	885	1,208	1,208	205	10	215	1,423
Washington.....	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	1	1	3,010	1,836	1,836	504	35	539	6,375
Wyoming.....	190	190	190	190	1	1	1,844	2,634	2,634	120	1	121	2,755
Western.....	3,925	1,137	30,046	92	1	1	37,715	72,916	8,684	790	9,474	82,390	82,390
Alaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
Insular.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	995	995	995	995	995	995	995
Total.....	74,204	51,176	59,675	609	3,651	975	214,132	4 1,110	408,366	25,593	4,882	30,475	438,841

† Includes amount deducted for county association expenses.  
 ‡ Payments made with funds from sec. 32, Public Law 320, 74th Cong.  
 § Less than \$500.  
 ¶ Preliminary.

TABLE 10.—Number of payees, net payments and average size-of-payments, by States and commodities, 1942 crop parity payment program

State and region	Number of payees				Net payments				Average size of payments				
	Number				Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (41-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (41-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	
	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (41-44, 46, 51-55)	Total									
			9	9			(1)	1					
New Hampshire.....			1	1							49.44	49.44	
Vermont.....			824	824			74	74			179.00	179.00	
Massachusetts.....			1, 160	1, 160			160	160			90.35	90.35	
Connecticut.....			288	288			12	374			137.55	137.55	
New York.....			11, 285	11, 573			362	66			32.11	32.11	
New Jersey.....			2, 149	2, 149			66	66			30.64	30.64	
Pennsylvania.....	13, 835	36, 270	2 2, 960	53, 065	569	1, 035	2 53	1, 657	41.16	28.54	17.96	31.24	
Northeast.....	13, 835	49, 704	5, 242	68, 781	569	1, 463	300	2, 332	41.16	29.44	57.21	33.91	
Illinois.....	171, 220	78, 645		249, 865	16, 608	3, 377		19, 985	97.00	42.94		79.98	
Indiana.....	121, 135	83, 008		204, 143	6, 808	2, 492		9, 300	56.20	30.02		45.56	
Iowa.....	186, 016	23, 766		209, 782	22, 525	745		23, 270	121.09	31.35		110.92	
Michigan.....	19, 707	56, 014		75, 721	6, 647	1, 308		1, 955	32.83	23.35		25.82	
Minnesota.....	73, 890	73, 759	120	147, 769	6, 715	2, 361	6	9, 082	90.88	32.01	50.00	61.46	
Missota.....	104, 071	85, 905		189, 976	4, 691	2, 814		7, 505	45.07	32.76		39.50	
Missouri.....	121, 027	91, 862		212, 889	8, 241	5, 159		13, 400	68.09	56.16		62.94	
Nebraska.....	108, 491	110, 036	3, 760	222, 287	5, 135	2, 904	106	8, 145	47.33	26.39	28.19	36.64	
Ohio.....	30, 290	67, 517		97, 807	1, 931	3, 204		5, 135	63.73	47.45		52.50	
South Dakota.....	29, 122	16, 400	6, 980	52, 502	1, 623	155	292	2, 070	55.73	9.45	41.83	39.43	
Wisconsin.....													
North Central.....	964, 969	686, 912	10, 860	1, 662, 741	74, 924	24, 519	404	99, 847	77.64	35.69	37.20	60.05	
Delaware.....	3, 532	4, 258		7, 790	81	153		234	22.93	35.93		30.04	
Maryland.....	12, 220	16, 310		28, 530	427	690		1, 117	34.94	42.31		39.15	
Virginia.....		14, 771		14, 771		464		464		31.41		31.41	
West Virginia.....		6, 214		6, 214		106		106		17.06		17.06	
North Carolina.....		12, 010		12, 010		189		189		15.74		15.74	
Kentucky.....		18, 245		39, 791		392		914	24.23	21.49		22.97	
Tennessee.....	21, 546	34, 907		34, 907	522	311		311		8.91		8.91	
East Central.....	37, 298	106, 715		144, 013	1, 030	2, 305		3, 335	27.62	21.60		23.16	



[illegible]

Less than \$500.

Type 41.

TABLE 11.—Number of producers, milk sold, butterfat sold, and payments by regions and periods, dairy production program October 1943–June 1944 sales <sup>1</sup>

Month or period and region	Number of producers	Milk sold	Butterfat sold	Payments
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>
<b>OCTOBER SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	157	1,055	631	4,426
North Central.....	882	1,936	33,207	7,361
East Central.....	127	275	2,541	1,157
Southern.....	140	283	4,248	1,495
Western.....	202	707	8,703	3,371
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,509	4,255	49,330	17,811
<b>NOVEMBER-DECEMBER SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	157	1,911	970	6,996
North Central.....	887	3,637	64,899	13,973
East Central.....	115	458	3,284	1,905
Southern.....	145	508	7,667	2,706
Western.....	209	1,316	16,124	6,273
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,512	7,831	92,954	31,853
<b>JANUARY SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	148	1,040	404	3,793
North Central.....	772	2,071	33,728	8,945
East Central.....	76	225	998	917
Southern.....	113	259	3,527	1,425
Western.....	165	674	7,511	3,564
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,273	4,270	46,169	18,645
<b>FEBRUARY SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	149	1,022	421	4,285
North Central.....	827	2,143	35,919	9,318
East Central.....	85	233	1,113	950
Southern.....	133	271	4,093	1,516
Western.....	200	711	10,743	3,862
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,394	4,379	52,289	19,931
<b>MARCH-APRIL SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	162	2,572	1,080	15,911
North Central.....	962	5,296	83,885	33,205
East Central.....	123	581	3,099	3,632
Southern.....	178	695	11,471	5,357
Western.....	249	1,701	24,478	12,364
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,674	10,846	124,014	70,469
<b>MAY-JUNE SALES</b>				
Northeast.....	161	3,141	1,810	14,682
North Central.....	1,005	6,604	109,785	29,712
East Central.....	158	809	6,185	3,958
Southern.....	196	830	15,692	4,962
Western.....	257	2,004	32,836	10,840
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,777	13,388	166,308	64,153
Total all months.....		44,969	531,064	222,862

<sup>1</sup> Based on cumulative reports of payments made through Aug. 31, 1944.  
Regional figures may not add to total because of rounding.

TABLE 12.—*Number of payments by payment periods, dairy production program, October 1943-June 1944, by States*<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Number of payments					
	October	November-December	January	February	March-April	May-June
Maine.....	6,289	6,156	5,830	5,836	6,228	6,286
New Hampshire.....	3,551	3,573	3,449	3,469	3,627	3,653
Vermont.....	12,549	12,653	12,241	12,129	13,717	12,974
Massachusetts.....	5,720	5,773	5,641	5,708	5,799	5,593
Rhode Island.....	817	857	849	836	1,110	803
Connecticut.....	4,749	4,664	4,658	4,626	4,866	4,778
New York.....	65,590	65,628	61,905	61,808	66,621	67,470
New Jersey.....	4,810	4,971	4,731	4,718	4,826	4,677
Pennsylvania.....	52,293	52,748	49,161	50,092	55,401	55,137
Northeast.....	156,728	157,023	148,465	149,222	162,195	161,371
Illinois.....	86,917	85,285	76,347	80,112	90,817	95,913
Indiana.....	82,085	82,198	67,538	75,920	87,895	93,009
Iowa.....	110,381	110,830	93,868	100,441	119,222	136,970
Michigan.....	82,718	80,128	67,150	78,183	94,307	88,324
Minnesota.....	123,623	132,466	123,063	125,439	146,117	139,940
Missouri.....	73,224	70,406	50,913	58,642	71,795	85,024
Nebraska.....	47,993	49,014	41,830	51,155	59,269	64,051
Ohio.....	88,904	87,734	74,113	79,239	94,209	99,089
South Dakota.....	26,671	28,213	23,224	25,920	35,106	39,352
Wisconsin.....	159,605	160,570	153,687	151,720	163,183	163,718
North Central.....	882,121	887,024	771,733	826,771	961,920	1,005,390
Delaware.....	1,867	1,844	1,753	1,829	1,859	1,884
Maryland.....	8,965	8,817	8,325	8,388	9,032	9,400
Virginia.....	17,214	15,781	9,807	11,102	14,107	19,897
West Virginia.....	9,934	9,281	5,078	5,364	6,819	9,570
North Carolina.....	13,780	12,092	9,571	11,603	13,551	25,456
Kentucky.....	40,715	35,238	19,251	22,580	44,277	50,004
Tennessee.....	34,580	31,909	21,828	23,696	32,857	41,689
East Central.....	127,055	114,962	75,613	84,562	122,502	157,900
Alabama.....	6,808	6,678	4,499	4,486	7,535	9,470
Arkansas.....	19,868	19,599	13,695	15,530	23,239	26,089
Florida.....	701	730	741	754	802	801
Georgia.....	2,844	3,578	3,277	3,277	4,141	4,284
Louisiana.....	2,880	2,962	2,579	2,679	2,936	3,011
Mississippi.....	19,105	19,035	13,689	15,188	21,917	25,437
Oklahoma.....	43,600	45,850	37,198	47,165	58,352	64,713
South Carolina.....	2,636	2,597	2,099	2,254	2,829	2,969
Texas.....	41,675	43,602	35,192	41,682	56,523	59,041
Southern.....	140,117	144,631	112,849	133,015	178,274	195,815
Arizona.....	1,624	1,691	1,590	1,719	1,989	1,915
California.....	22,057	22,699	21,490	22,456	24,875	24,847
Colorado.....	12,539	12,966	10,692	12,932	16,391	17,119
Idaho.....	21,368	21,445	19,043	19,871	26,560	25,918
Kansas.....	52,931	55,296	32,333	49,356	63,850	66,747
Montana.....	8,634	8,192	6,977	7,598	10,166	12,758
Nevada.....	671	680	627	643	714	706
New Mexico.....	2,170	2,109	2,024	2,077	2,915	3,235
North Dakota.....	26,729	29,901	27,509	34,560	41,774	45,067
Oregon.....	16,679	16,675	13,229	15,271	18,754	16,835
Utah.....	11,780	11,924	10,212	10,256	12,672	12,934
Washington.....	21,591	21,323	15,979	20,367	24,123	23,367
Wyoming.....	3,708	3,708	3,074	3,223	4,516	5,141
Western.....	202,481	208,609	164,779	200,359	249,299	256,589
Total.....	1,508,502	1,512,249	1,273,439	1,393,929	1,674,190	1,777,065

<sup>1</sup> From progress reports through August 31, 1944



